

BRITISH ARMY PROBLEM
FOLLOWS DISCLAIMING
OF COL. SEELY'S ACTS

Secretary of State for War to Re-
main in Cabinet, Though
Agreements Made by Him and
Lord Morley in Case Rejected

DETAILS MADE KNOWN

General Gough and Other Officers
Said to Have a Written State-
ment They Would Not Have
to March Against Province

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—It was almost impossible
yesterday afternoon, even after hearing
the actual statements in the House, to
understand exactly the position of
Colonel Seely towards the ministry.

At the beginning of the proceedings
it was announced that the secretary of
state for war had not resigned. Later
it was stated that he had offered his
resignation as secretary of state for
war but was still a member of cabinet.

Finally, late in the evening, Premier
Asquith announced that he had refused
his colleague's resignation and that
Colonel Seely remained, not merely a
member of the cabinet but secretary of
state for war.

Gaps Seen in Papers

There are many obvious gaps in the
papers presented to Parliament and it
will only be little by little that the
exact truth can be pieced together.

What occurred is this. The first
lord of the admiralty and the secretary
of state for war, either with or without
the knowledge of the cabinet, proceeded
early last week to take steps to secure
the military position in Ulster.

With this end in view the third battle
squadron on its way home from Spain
was ordered to proceed to Lamlash and
the fourth destroyer flotilla in South-
ampton water was also ordered to pro-
ceed to Ireland, the whole, under the
command of Admiral Bayly, being in-
tended to support the army in Ulster.

By this time, however, the storm cloud at
Curragh had burst.

The first lord of the admiralty be-
gan to learn that he would no more be
able to count upon the navy if he at-
tempted to order a landing party than
Colonel Seely would be able to count on
the army if he ordered an invasion of
Ulster.

General Paget Gets Orders

Meantime orders of a similar nature
had been received by General Paget. To
anybody who understands military af-
fairs at all, the operations undertaken
by Sir Arthur Paget were obvious and
the same were military precautions for
cutting Sir Edward Carson's army in
sections. The troops were to be marched
into Ulster to occupy Carrickfergus,
Armagh, Omagh and Enniskillen. This
would have meant the breaking up of
the Ulster volunteers into four bodies,
which could have been dealt with sepa-
rately.

It was essentially the right military
movement and it meant the immediate
submission of Sir Edward Carson or civil
war. It was at this point, namely
Thursday last, that General Ferguson,
General Gough, General Hill and Gen-
eral Cuthbert were called to Dublin and
told by Gen. Sir Arthur Paget that ac-
tive operations were to begin immedi-
ately and that he believed Ulster would
be in a blaze by Saturday.

Orders for advance, they were told,
would be issued that evening and they
were to decide by then whether they
and the officers under them would
undertake the move. They must there-
fore decide whether they would obey
instructions implicitly or be dismissed
from the army and forfeit their pen-
sions.

The alternative was, therefore, given
to them. General Gough left the room
and went and walked up and down out-
side for a little by himself. His deci-
sion, so far as he was personally con-
cerned, was immediately taken, but he
had to collect the answers of his offi-
cers by 5 o'clock on Friday.

Officers Given Ultimatum

He gave them as long as possible and
he told them in addition that he had
been informed that it was the King's
wish that they should obey orders. They
found out afterwards that the King nev-
er knew anything at all about the mat-
ter, but that the orders had come direct
from the secretary of state for war.

Out of 64 officers under General

Gough's command, 57 resigned and five
were ruled out by their domicile in Ul-
ster, so that the third cavalry brigade
was left with only two officers to com-
mand it.

As a result of this on Saturday Sir
Arthur Paget went to Curragh. He ad-
dressed them, explaining that what they
were asked to do did not mean active
operations.

This was not considered a satisfac-
tory explanation and General Gough,
with Colonel Macewen and Colonel Par-
ker, went to London to make a state-
ment to the war office. Everything now
rested with the secretary of state for
war. When pressure was brought to
bear on General Gough and he was
again told that the King wished the of-
ficers to serve or that there would be
no King in a year he simply replied that
he could not and would not serve against
Ulster.

He and the colonels with him were
then told to return to Curragh and take
up their command and that they would
not be asked to march against Ulster.

Statement in Writing Asked

They did not consider this satisfactory
and asked for an explicit statement in
writing. This statement was given to
them and a copy of it is in the posses-
sion of each officer concerned. Great
pressure has been exerted to induce the
officers to surrender this statement, but
they have absolutely declined.

One of the most serious features of
the case undoubtedly is the introduction
of the King's name, but there cannot be
any question that it did not come from
the officers themselves or from the
Unionists. Colonel Seely explained this
in a most emphatic way in the House
and when some exception was taken to
this he declared that he meant everything
he said in the broadest and not in the
narrowest sense.

This was confirmed in a most solemn
manner by the prime minister, who de-
clared with all the emphasis and all
the sense of responsibility which he
could command that the King had be-
haved throughout the whole crisis in a
most constitutional way and with the
loftiest sense of his duty and responsi-
bility.

General Ferguson, after hearing Sir
Arthur Paget's statement, felt bound to
obey. He succeeded in inducing most of
the infantry officers for the moment to
undertake to fulfill their instructions.

General Gough Denies Report

Statement made by the leader of the
Labor party that General Gough took
his document to the Conservative Club
and showed it to everybody has been
described by him as absolutely untrue.

He had little time to catch the train to
Ireland and he explained that not only
is he not a member of the Conservative
Club, but he has never been in the Con-
servative Club in his life.

The position in which the government
finds itself is as follows. The secretary
of state for war, with the assistance of
the president of the council, has added
certain clauses to a cabinet document,
which is now repudiated by the cabinet.

The prime minister declines to part
with the two ministers concerned, Lord
Morley and Colonel Seely, but the cabi-
net repudiates the document to which
they set their names. Colonel Seely re-
mains at the head of the war office,
though his undertaking to the Curragh
officers is repudiated, and Lord Morley
remains president of the council in like
circumstances.

General Gough being, however, in
doubt as to whether this document
clearly conveyed the meaning given to
it by the secretary of state for war
in his verbal explanations, namely that
the third cavalry brigade was not to be
used to coerce Ulster, asked the army
council for confirmation of this.

In answer to this request the chief
of staff and adjutant general put their
initials to a second document declaring
General Gough's understanding of it
was correct. The position, therefore, is
tangled in the extreme and it is very dif-
ficult to know what view of their posi-
tion will ultimately be taken by Sir
John French and General Ewart.

WATER RATE INCREASE DROPPED

READING, Mass.—It has been decided
not to put in effect the water rate in-
crease proposed by the municipal water
board, which would have amounted to
practically 29 per cent.

JAPANESE CABINET FORMATION

HELD UP BY DISAGREEMENT

TOKIO.—The main difficulty in the
way of forming a new cabinet lies in
the practical impossibility of forming
any coalition between the three parties
in the House of Representatives opposed
to the Seiyukai. These three parties are
the Rikidooshikai, led by Baron Kato;
Chuseikywai, led by Osaki, and Koku-
minto, led by Inukai.

MAYOR CURLEY
CUTS SALARIES
OF FOURTEEN MEN

Several Employees in City Treas-
urer's Office Are Reduced —
Saving of \$2700 Is Effected

Reductions in salary of \$200 for 13 em-
ployees in the city treasurer's office and
a drop of \$100 in the salary of one other
member of the staff were announced to-
day at city hall. Mayor Curley ordered
the decreases, by which he claims the
department will save \$2700 a year. Of
the 13 clerks, paymasters and assistants,
10 were reduced five years ago and raised
again recently by former Mayor Fitz-
gerald.

The men affected are paymasters, John
T. McNary, Edward J. Sullivan, Edward
C. Seates, Thomas F. Brophy, Dennis H.
Mahoney, Arthur L. Stevens, and Charles
E. Bartlett; bookkeeper, Russell S.
Hyde; general clerk, Maurice J. Power;
draft clerk, Horton G. Hyde; clerks,
Walter W. Foley, Patrick N. Fahy, and
Matthew Furlong, and assistant book-
keeper, James W. Roster.

Joseph S. O'Brien, 264 Geneva avenue,
who has been employed as a general
foreman in the street cleaning depart-
ment was retired today by Mayor Curley.
His salary was \$2500 a year.

RAILWAY UNIONS OF THE
NATION PLAN FEDERATION

Organization of 2,000,000 Employees to Be Formed in
Boston on April 26 in Opposition to the A. F. of L.—
Improvement in Conditions Is the Object

A federation of all of the railroad labor
organizations in the United States and
Canada, entirely independent of the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor, is to be per-
manently organized with the meeting of
delegates and election of officers in Bos-
ton at the Quincy house on April 26, fol-
lowed by similar meetings in New York,
Chicago, Cleveland, Montreal, St. Louis,
Minneapolis, Cedar Rapids, Indianapolis,
and other important railroad points
through to the Pacific coast.

On completion of this American fed-
eration the English and Australian rail-
way societies are to be invited to join
in an international federation of English-
speaking railroad employees. Earl H.
Morton of Greenwood, Mass., grand pres-
ident of the Order of Railroad Station
Agents of the United States and Can-
ada, is the originator of the plan which
was proposed at the annual convention
of this association, approved and has
since received the enthusiastic support
of the various railroad labor leaders of
the East and middle West.

The railroad organizations have de-
cided that so far as railroad federation
is concerned the A. F. of L. is not a

NAVAL CRUISER
LINE TO SOUTH
AMERICA URGED

Senator Weeks Proposes That
Government Use Light War-
ships for Mail and Passenger
Service Through Canal to Chile

COMMERCE PURPOSE

Massachusetts Statesman Says
That in Absence of American
Operated Lines This Country
Should Take Steps at Once

WASHINGTON—Employment of the
United States navy's light cruisers and
scout cruisers for the establishment of a
mail, passenger and freight line to
ply between New York and Valparaiso,
Chile, and intermediate points through
the Panama canal is contemplated in a
resolution introduced today by Senator
Weeks.

The resolution calls on the secretary
(Continued on page eleven, column three)

ROXBURY BOYS' CLUB BUILDING
TEAMS ARE TO MEET TODAY

Watching subscription clock at Dudley and Warren streets

Teams that are to raise \$100,000 for
the proposed Roxbury Boys' Club build-
ing will meet today at the Intercolonial
hall to make their personal subscriptions
and tomorrow will begin soliciting funds
from 23,000 persons, to whom circulars
have been sent. Already \$25,000 has been
pledged, according to Councilman Walter
Ballantyne, chairman of the campaign
committee.

About 500 business and professional
men have been grouped together in teams
and these will work under captains in
the districts assigned to them.

Women will take part in the cam-
paign Monday. Large clocks which will

tell daily the progress of the campaign
have been placed in Roxbury, the South
End and Dorchester.

A meeting and dinner preliminary to
the opening of the campaign was held in
the Intercolonial hall, Roxbury, last
night, when about 500 men, representa-
tives of the clergy, professional and busi-
ness interests were present.

The speakers were: The Rev. Thomas
Travis of Montclair, formerly prison in-
spector of New Jersey; Albert H. Curtis,
Mr. Gilman, representing his father,
John E. Gilman; Justice Albert F. Hay-
den of the Roxbury municipal court, and
Dependence E. Waterman.

BROOKLINE KEEPS
PRESENT SYSTEM
FOR BALLOTING

It was voted at the adjourned annual
town meeting in Brookline last evening
not to divide the town into precincts, but
to continue balloting in the old way. A
motion made by Daniel J. Daley to ap-
point a committee to consider the annex-
ing of Brookline to Suffolk county was
withdrawn.

Philip S. Parker, chairman of the se-
lectmen, opposed the change on the
ground that the town would have to
pay a larger tax in Suffolk than in
Bristol county. The town voted \$38,000
for a new hospital and \$41,000 for paving
Washington street.

Chairman Desmond Fitz Gerald of the
park commissioners declared in a dis-
cussion that the park board had nothing
to do with fixing the price of the land
and had merely carried out the ex-
pressed will of the voters in buying
"Tech" field.

COURT DECREES
SEPARATION OF
PACIFIC PHONES

PORTLAND, Ore.—A decree favorable
to the government was entered today in
the federal court in the suit brought by
the department of justice to separate
the American Telephone & Telegraph
Company from its affiliations with inde-
pendent companies. The decree is far-
reaching in its effects.

The Pacific States Telephone & Tele-
graph Company, the Sunset Telephone &
Telegraph Company, and 50 other de-
fendants are affected.

ARCTIC EXPLORING
BY AIR COMING,
SAYS POLE FINDER

WASHINGTON—Arctic exploration by
the air route will become a possibility
within five years, according to Rear-
Admiral Robert E. Peary. Aviation, the
discoverer of the north pole thinks, will
greatly simplify travel and soon such
trips will be common.

"I would like to go to the pole again—
in summer time," Mr. Peary said last
night at a dinner given to him and Mrs.
Peary by Vice-President and Mrs. Mar-
shall.

RAILWAY CLUB
TO DINE TONIGHT

Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley will
be the guests of the New England Street
Railway Club at its fourteenth annual
dinner at the Hotel Somerset this even-
ing.

Cornell S. Hawley, president of the
Laconia Car Company, and president of
the American Electric Railway Manu-
facturers, will be toastmaster. W. H.
Sawyer, electrical engineer of New York,
will speak. After the dinner officers will
be elected.

FINAL SUFFRAGE
VOTE IN HOUSE
NOW AWAITED

Measure Passed by Senate Re-
cently Comes Up in Lower
Branch and Galleries Are
Full of Suffrage Advocates

BALLOTING AT 3 P. M.

Opponents Argue That People
Do Not Want to Extend
Right to Vote, While Propo-
nents of Plan Are Also Active

Debate in the House on adopting a
woman's suffrage amendment to the con-
stitution was begun shortly after noon
today when Representative Bates of
Boston, House chairman of the commit-
tee on constitutional amendments, ex-
plained that his committee reported
favorably on the proposition because it
believed that the petitioners had made
out a good case and that there was a
general demand that the proposed
amendment be submitted to the voters.
The Senate already has taken favorable
action on this question.

Before opening the debate the House
voted to take a rollcall on the suffrage
measure at 3 p. m. unless the debate en-
ded before that hour.

Representative Bates' motion that the
vote be taken at 3 p. m. started a dis-
cussion on limiting the debate. Repre-
sentative Doyle of Boston opposed estab-
lishing any limit. He said that he had
heard that two members, one a leading
equal suffrage exponent, and the other
opposed to it, had practically determined
that certain members were to speak in
the debate and Mr. Doyle was apprehen-
sive lest all would not be given an op-
portunity to speak.

Soon after 9 o'clock a group of suf-
frage enthusiasts were gathered at the
door of the women's gallery and when
the hour for meeting arrived, the gal-
eries were filled.

Prominent suffragists in the gallery
were Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, Mrs.
Gertrude H. Leonard, Mrs. Margaret
Foley, Mrs. Grace Johnson, Miss Cora
Short, Mrs. George H. Stearns, Mrs. Wil-
liam Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Mary Hutche-
son Page, Mrs. James R. Torbett, Mrs.
Olive Hasbrouck, Mrs. Sara M. Algee of
Rhode Island, Mrs. Agnes Jenks of New
Hampshire, Mrs. Maude Wood Park and
Mrs. Richard Coe.

Opponents Also Present

Among the anti-suffragists present
were Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, Mrs.
John G. Coolidge, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Evelyn
(Continued on page eleven, column five)

WATERLOO FIELD
PRESERVATION IS
VOTED IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS.—A bill for the preservation
of the field of Waterloo was introduced
to the Chamber yesterday and im-
mediately passed and sent on to the
Senate.

MR. COBURN GETS
AN APPOINTMENT

William H. Coburn of Allston has
been appointed deputy commissioner of
labor, according to an announcement
from Robert N. Turner, state commis-
sioner of labor. Mr. Coburn is to have
supervision of all laws under the jurisdic-
tion of the state board of labor and
industries which relate to sanitary con-
ditions in factories, etc.

NEW POSTMASTER
READY FOR DUTIES

READING, Mass.—Capt. Frank E.
Gray, who received word from Washing-
ton last night that he had been ap-
pointed postmaster in this town, is
expected to take up immediately the
duties of the office. He succeeds Charles
W. Abbott whose term of office expired
last December.

Many teachers consider the Monitor as their
most valued source of general information on
subjects most helpful to them and in keeping
pace with events and opinions as expressed in
an absolutely clean newspaper. Will you not
make sure that those of your acquaintance
who are teachers receive your copies of the
Monitor, if they are not familiar with the
paper?

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Development of German-American Trade Is Sought

NEW COMMERCE
ORGANIZATION IS
INCORPORATED

Objects of Movement Initiated Recently in Berlin Cover Wide Variety of Subjects of Interest to the Merchants

POLICY IS ANNOUNCED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The German-American Chamber of Commerce has been incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, Albany, N. Y., its object being to foster and protect the interest and commercial relations between the United States and Germany.

The initiative in the movement, which fills a long-felt want in the circles of importers and exporters doing business with Germany, has been taken by Simon L. Bernheimer, who is also a director in the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin. There is now a similar movement on foot in Germany to organize the German exporters into the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Welthandel.

First Meeting Is Held

The inaugural meeting of the organization was held in Berlin. Mr. Bernheimer having arrived from New York a few days before in order to prepare the way for the harmonious cooperation of the three organizations, viz: the German-American Chamber of Commerce in New York, the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Welthandel, also in Berlin.

The German-American Chamber of Commerce proposes, according to its charter, to promote and develop commercial relations and trade exchanges between the United States and Germany; to organize, for this purpose, all the importers, exporters, financiers, shippers, steamship lines and forwarders doing business with Germany so that they can protect their interests collectively; to correct trade abuses; to circulate among its members accurate and reliable information; to settle commercial disputes and grievances by arbitration; to foster friendly relations among its members; to exercise its good offices in the adjustment of tariff and custom house difficulties.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Trail of Lonesome Pine," 8:30, 8:45, 8:55, 9:05, 9:15, 9:25, 9:35, 9:45, 9:55, 10:05, 10:15, 10:25, 10:35, 10:45, 10:55, 11:05, 11:15, 11:25, 11:35, 11:45, 11:55, 12:05, 12:15, 12:25, 12:35, 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, 1:15, 1:25, 1:35, 1:45, 1:55, 2:05, 2:15, 2:25, 2:35, 2:45, 2:55, 3:05, 3:15, 3:25, 3:35, 3:45, 3:55, 4:05, 4:15, 4:25, 4:35, 4:45, 4:55, 5:05, 5:15, 5:25, 5:35, 5:45, 5:55, 6:05, 6:15, 6:25, 6:35, 6:45, 6:55, 7:05, 7:15, 7:25, 7:35, 7:45, 7:55, 8:05, 8:15, 8:25, 8:35, 8:45, 8:55, 9:05, 9:15, 9:25, 9:35, 9:45, 9:55, 10:05, 10:15, 10:25, 10:35, 10:45, 10:55, 11:05, 11:15, 11:25, 11:35, 11:45, 11:55, 12:05, 12:15, 12:25, 12:35, 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, 1:15, 1:25, 1:35, 1:45, 1:55, 2:05, 2:15, 2:25, 2:35, 2:45, 2:55, 3:05, 3:15, 3:25, 3:35, 3:45, 3:55, 4:05, 4:15, 4:25, 4:35, 4:45, 4:55, 5:05, 5:15, 5:25, 5:35, 5:45, 5:55, 6:05, 6:15, 6:25, 6:35, 6:45, 6:55, 7:05, 7:15, 7:25, 7:35, 7:45, 7:55, 8:05, 8:15, 8:25, 8:35, 8:45, 8:55, 9:05, 9:15, 9:25, 9:35, 9:45, 9:55, 10:05, 10:15, 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Epirotes Still Holding Out British Chancellor Heard

INSURRECTION NOW CENTER OF BALKAN STAGE

Observer Says Duration of Rebellion Against New Rule Will Largely Depend on Their Financial Resources

EUROPE IS SILENT

(By the Monitor special correspondent.)
ATHENS, Greece—Epirus still holds the field as the most interesting feature of Balkan politics. Since my last letter developments have followed one another with noticeable rapidity, and we are at length able to judge where the resistance is likely to be strong.

The attitude of the Greek government has been one of unserving loyalty to the promises given to the powers; indeed there can be no manner of doubt that M. Venizelos has gone much further than was necessary. What the powers asked and the Greek premier promised, was that Greece would not aid, either directly or indirectly, the revolutionary spirit in Epirus. Actually, instead of remaining passive spectators, the Athenian cabinet are actively endeavoring to suppress the revolt.

The most formal orders have been given to all officials to oppose the movement, the clergy have been instructed to prepare the people to accept Albanian rule, and every possible obstacle has been placed in the way of the organizing committees. To such an extent, indeed, has M. Venizelos gone, that the telegraph office refuses to transmit messages between the Epirus committee in Athens and the active leaders of the movement.

The simple explanation of this apparent lack of sympathy with a Hellenic movement is, of course, that M. Venizelos, feeling that in view of his promises he can no longer support the movement, considers that it is ipso facto doomed to failure and wishes to save the Epirotes from themselves.

Insurgents Determined

The determination of the insurgents is, however, a factor which must be reckoned with. They realize that the odds are against them, and yet they are decided to fight on for their liberty, and there is reason to believe that they will, by their readiness to sacrifice themselves, eventually obtain guarantees which will at least enable them to live in reasonable security in an alien state.

Why the powers are dilly-dallying with the question it is impossible to understand, for it is surely in their own interests that the new Albanian ruler should, at any rate, find his kingdom free of internecine strife when he makes his entry. His impressions of his capital city and the bare looking old Turkish "Konak," which is to serve as his palace, will undoubtedly be sufficiently disconcerting, and it would be a tragic commencement to his reign were the crackle of musketry to be wafted up to Durazzo on the southerly breeze.

The insurrection has not been properly organized, for the Epirotes have lived on in the hope that the government would be able to accomplish something on their behalf. That is why Korytsa has been handed over to the Albanian authorities to the accompaniment of nothing more serious than the shedding of copious tears. Nor is it likely that any opposition will be offered to the new regime at Kolonia. On the other hand, at Himara, Delvino, Argyrocastro and Santiquaranta, where the populations have in time past suffered much from Albanian brigandage, autonomy has already been proclaimed and the flag of independence hoisted.

Government Formed

A provisional government, headed by M. Zographos, a former Greek minister of foreign affairs and until lately governor-general of Epirus, has been formed and the Greek officials have been deposed. These determined spirits declare that they are determined not to allow Albanian authority to be established in the province and the rebel forces are already several thousands strong. They calculate that their numbers will swell rapidly and that their numbers will be further augmented by desertions from the ranks of Greek soldiers who are natives of Epirus.

The one thing certain is that the insurgents will speedily outnumber the Greek army of occupation and the Albanian

LIBYAN POLICY OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS SUSTAINED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor.)
FLORENCE, Italy—On March 4 the Chamber of Deputies sustained the government's Libyan policy. The vote was: Ayes 361, Noes 83, and there were four abstentions from voting. There have been weeks of debate on Libya, and in many respects the discussion has been thorough, although it is not to be supposed that all the facts and documents were laid before the Chamber.

The main arguments in support of the government have been the political necessity that Italy as a Mediterranean power should secure herself upon the Tripolitan littoral, and that having done so at the cost of men and money, the fact accomplished was reason in itself.



Group of Albanian officials in deputation named to meet the new ruler, the Prince of Wied

ROYAL PALACE AT DURAZZO HAS APPEARANCE OF BARRACK

Prince and Princess of Wied's New Home Formerly Turkish Konak, but Queen's Tastes Are Expected to Make It Center of Dignity and Comfort

(Special to the Monitor.)

PARIS, France—It is impossible not to feel interest and some sympathy for the Prince and Princess of Wied, who have accepted the task of evolving a nation out of the various tribes which form Albania. They first will have to turn their attention to making themselves a home in their capital.

King William, as the Prince is to be styled, has chosen Durazzo as the seat of government in preference to Skutari because of its position on the seacoast. There is doubtless much wisdom both politically and commercially in the choice. Neither Durazzo nor Skutari, however, can be considered capital cities.

Durazzo is just a seaport, and not a large one; it can be imagined that accommodation for royal personages can hardly be adequate. The building which is to serve as a palace was formerly a Turkish konak. It is unpretentious in

the extreme and has the bare appearance of a barrack.

A peculiarity of the interior, to European eyes, is the extraordinary height of the rooms, a feature which is usual in Turkish houses, but which will not make the furnishing of the palace in the European style an easy matter. Some of the rooms have had new ceilings put to them doubtless to obviate the difficulty.

Preparations for the arrival of the King and Queen and their family were hastily made. Large cases of furniture from Germany arrived and were unpacked for sorting and arranging on the arrival of the household.

It is said that the Queen is well used to the manners and customs of the near east, being familiar with Rumania. She will doubtless know how to combine German and eastern European tastes and make of her new Albanian home a center of dignity and comfort.



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Albanians preparing to fire salute on arrival at Durazzo of the Prince of Wied

MOTION PICTURE'S VALUE AS EDUCATIONAL FORCE IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The second annual dinner of the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association of Great Britain and Ireland was held recently at the Criterion restaurant. J. Ellis Griffith, M. P., under secretary for the home office, presided, and among others present were Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Dr. R. T. Jupp, chairman of the association, W. W. Jacobs, the Rev. A. J. Waldron, G. A. Redford, British board of film censors, and representatives from the different branches of the association. Ellis Griffith, in proposing the toast of the association, said that whereas seven years ago 900 people were employed in the industry, now there were 120,000. There were at present about 5000 picture theaters in the country, and the number of people who paid for admission every week was about 7,000,000. The capital of the industry totaled about £70,000,000 and last year alone about 544 new companies were registered representing a capital of nearly £3,000,000.

He thought there was an immense future for the industry. Its educational influences had not yet been quite appreciated, and he looked forward to the day when it would play a considerable part in that direction. His department had something to do with the provision of safe buildings for the people who were entertained, and he was allowed officially to say that he and his colleagues had the cooperation of those engaged in the industry in all cases, and had ex-

perienced very little difficulty in that respect.

Dr. R. T. Jupp said the cinema was the working-man's theater, and it was the cleanest, the most harmless, and, in a broad sense, the most educative form of popular amusement the world had ever known. The headmaster of Eton and Canon Rawnsley had seen fit to make an attack on their business. He admired both men, but he ventured to say that neither was qualified to be their judge in the matter.

NEW FRENCH LAW TO GIVE ARTISTS MORE PROTECTION

(Special to the Monitor.)

PARIS, France—The first four clauses of the bill brought in by Abel Ferry bestowing on artists a form of copyright have been passed by the Chamber. The most important of these clauses confers on the artists and sculptors the right to a percentage on any of their work sold in a public sale.

The rate proposed is of 1 per cent for any work sold for between 200 and 2000 francs, of 2 per cent between 2000 and 10,000 francs, 3 per cent between 10,000 and 50,000 francs, and 4 per cent for all higher prices.

SCHOOL CHILDREN SENT ABROAD TO GET LANGUAGES

German Exchange Plan Begins to Take Firm Root, Though Parents at First Objected

(Special to the Monitor.)

BERLIN, Germany—The system of an international exchange of school children has begun to take firm root in Germany, although a good deal of reluctance was for a long time manifested by German parents.

A Berlin committee was formed in 1912 at the head of which is Dr. Michaelis, the government schools inspector. The object of the committee is to cooperate with similar committees in other countries, principally England, France, Switzerland, Sweden and Belgium, and arrange for good homes for the children.

The committee is composed of honorary members who receive no salary, but a nominal fee is charged for their work. During 1913 nearly 100 exchanges were made in this manner, which in every case proved highly satisfactory. The countries preferred by German parents, until recently, were those where French is spoken, but of late there has been a movement in favor of England and Scotland.

Only children over 11 are exchanged, and the summer vacation is usually selected, as during the terms it is difficult to obtain permission to remove the children even for a few weeks. Six weeks' sojourn in a land where the children do not hear their own language at all, does more, the Germans say, towards their acquiring a good pronunciation and familiarity with the desired language than years of study in the German schools.

BRITISH ORDNANCE PRODUCT GROWING

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—In the annual report of the comptroller and auditor general on the accounts of the ordnance factories for the year ending March 31, 1913, the value of the output for the year is put at £2,800,302, an increase of £190,421 as compared with the figures for the year 1911-12. The value of fixed capital, including land, buildings and machinery, was £2,269,339 on March 31, 1913, an increase of £66,164 on the previous year. The value of stores at the close of the year was £844,922.

HISTORY TOPIC OF LECTURE BY LORD HALDANE

Speaker at University College in London Says Work of Historian and Artist Is to Find True Expression of Subject

ACCURACY DEMANDED

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—Lord Haldane recently delivered the annual Creighton lecture at University College, London, his subject being "The Meaning of Truth in History."

Sir Edward Grey, who presided, said that what they looked for in history was not a mere accumulation of facts, but the interpretation of facts. Two things he endeavored to get from history. One was some help in understanding the times in which they lived themselves.

In their own time, in their own age, it was so difficult to see the wood for the trees, and the historian by stripping aside what was trivial and transitory in past times enabled them to form a juster estimate of what was the permanent work their own age was doing.

The other thing he got from history was the lesson to be learned from the conduct of prominent and great individuals, the limitations in public work of character unsupported by sufficient intellect, the failure of even the greatest intellect when unaccompanied by sufficient qualities of character, the comparative ineffectiveness of mere brilliant qualities in an individual unless he had also constructive faculties, the way in which great men had borne themselves in adversity or success, the qualities by which they succeeded or failed.

Truth Standard Sought

In the course of his lecture, Lord Haldane asked what was to be the standard of truth for the historian? Comparing the historian with the artist, Lord Haldane said that, like the artist, the historian had to disentangle the significance of the whole from its details and to reproduce it. The truth of art was a truth that had to be born again of the artist's mind. No mere narration of details would give the whole that at once dominated these details and yet did not exist apart from them.

The work of the historian and of the artist was directed to finding the true expression of the subject, and neither was concerned with fortuitous details. The historian must be able to estimate the true and large characteristics of the age. The historian who had a whole period to describe must be more than exact; he must be a lord over his details. He must marshal those details and tower above them and accept and reject and select in the light of nothing less than the whole.

The historian was bound to recognize in the spirit of the age something of which he could legitimately take account. That was also the reason why the historian must be something of an artist, for art alone could adequately make the idea of the whole shine forth in the particulars in which it was immanent.

Materials for Future

The materials afforded by the biographies, letters, newspaper accounts, and state papers of the present time could not be used for the purpose of reconstructing the story of the present time with any hope of success. They must be used at a later date by some one who possessed the gifts requisite for presenting the narrative as that of an organic whole, and that organic whole must, in its expression, be born afresh in his mind.

It was a mistake to suppose that statesmen were always conscious of the ends they were accomplishing. It was not by the piecing together of mechanical fragments, but by a process more akin to the development of life that societies grew and were changed. There was thus an inevitable element of what seemed at first sight to be unreality in even the best work of historians.

Lord Haldane concluded by saying that in the details used for presentation the historian must aim at accuracy and a sense of proportion, but the presentation must always be largely that of an artist in whose mind it was endowed with life and form.

TASMANIAN MINE OUTPUT PROMISES SUCCESSFUL YEAR

(Special to the Monitor.)

HOBBART, Tasmania—At the Mount Lyell Company's mines operations are now in full swing, and present indications point strongly to the company having a very successful year before it.

The output from the Mount Lyell mine is at the rate of 10,000 tons per month or 6 per cent ore, and all the stores at the 850 feet, 1000 feet and 1100 feet levels which are the principal ore producers, continue to maintain excellent value, both as to grade and size.

No. 22 stope ore body at the 850 feet level which for some time past has been worked on its northern extension, into the Comstock lease, is showing a fine face of ore, with no sign of the limit being near at hand. From 700 to 800 tons of pyrites are daily being put out at the Mount Lyell mine, and when required this tonnage can be increased without difficulty.

GERMANS SOON TO SINK COLLIERY NEAR DONCASTER

Northern Union Mining Company Plans Latest Equipment for Project in England

(Special to the Monitor.)

DONCASTER, Eng.—The Northern Union Mining Company, Ltd., which has acquired mining rights over an extensive area, about 18,000 acres, near Doncaster, and will sink a colliery at an early date, is largely financed by German capital.

England and Germany are, however, equally represented on the directorate, the board consisting of Herr Hugo Stinnes, of Mulheim, Ruhr, Westphalia; Herr Gustav Knepper of Bochum, Westphalia; James Russell Ferguson and Arnold Lupton, both of London. The capital of the company is £500,000.

Work will be commenced at Harworth, near Doncaster, and the contract for the whole of the work in connection with sinking the shaft and supplying all necessary machinery has been placed with the Rheinisch Westfälische Schachtbau Aktiengesellschaft of Essen.

A departure from ordinary English practice will be seen in the equipment of the shaft, which will be supplied with two winding engines one on each side, the ascending and descending cages being worked independently, instead of a single winding engine and one large winding drum from which the cages on each side are raised and lowered simultaneously.

The increase in capital cost will be counter-balanced by the greater output which will result. A new method will also be adopted of dealing with the water in the sandstone strata through which the shafts have to be sunk.

REDUCTION IS SEEN IN THE AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

(Special to the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The federal treasurer, Sir John Forrest, in his budget forecast for the financial year to June 30, 1914, estimated a reduction in the customs revenue of £653,000 on the figures for the year 1912-1913. The actual decrease for the first seven months to Jan. 31 is £423,734, which is less by £44,882 than the decrease shown on Dec. 31. The revenue collected in the Commonwealth through the customs department to Jan. 31 last amounted to £8,827,519 as compared with £9,251,233 for the corresponding seven months of the preceding year. Whilst the imports on merchandise during the 12 months to Dec. 31, 1913, show a decrease compared with the preceding year, the principal articles of Australian export have increased, wool amounting in round figures, to £26,500,000 sterling, being about the same as 1912.

Wheat and flour were exported to the value of £10,000,000 sterling, or nearly £2,000,000 in excess of 1912. Exports of frozen meat amounted to £5,500,000 against £3,250,000 in 1912; butter to £3,500,000 against £3,333,000; and hides, sheepskins, and tallow together amounted to £6,250,000 against £4,500,000.

MOROCCO SHOWS FRENCH INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor.)

PARIS, France—During the year dating from Jan. 1, 1911, the French population in Morocco increased from 5379 to 26,085. This increase did not include the French colony in Tangier or in the Spanish zone. This extraordinary increase in so short a period forms a contrast with the growth of the French population in Tunisia, where 25 years were required before statistics showed a French population numbering 34,610. In 1912 this figure had risen to 46,041.

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Toll Plan Meets New Delay in House

Special Rule Limiting Repeal Discussion to Twenty Hours Put off Till Harbors Bill Can Be Disposed of Following Unexpected Roll Call on Deficiency Measure

WASHINGTON — Unexpected delay confronted the House program for consideration today of a special rule to limit debate on the Sims toll exemption bill.

When the House met at 11 o'clock the plan was to complete consideration of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill in about an hour and proceed at once to discussion of the rule limiting the repeal debate to 15 hours.

This plan was held up, however, by unexpected conference report on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Representative Buchanan of Illinois forced a roll call upon a point of no quorum before the rivers and harbors bill could be reached.

It was expected at that time that the special rule would not be taken up until 2 or 3 o'clock. Before the House met the rules committee reported out an amended rule, extending the debate from 15 to 20 hours, and it is believed that this rule, if passed today, will put the vote on the Sims measure over until Tuesday.

It was agreed to allow two hours to the House for consideration of the rule itself. The 20 hours for debate on the repeal of the bill would be divided as follows: Representative Adamson, for the repeal, 10 hours; Representative Knowland and the Republicans, against, five hours; Representative Doremus and Democrats, against, four hours; and Progressives, against, one hour.

Leaders believed this rule would be adopted this afternoon by a vote which would test the 50 to 75 majority claimed for the repeal bill. In the Senate, where a majority of 16 is claimed for repeal, debate may last at least a month.

Plans for House Debate

Opponents of the bill, who have been making demands for an extension of the debate, indicate their belief that the time will be extended to 20 or perhaps 24 hours. Fifteen hours would extend the discussion until Monday, and 20 hours would postpone the vote until Tuesday.

Chairman Adamson of the interstate and foreign commerce committee will open the debate, and Majority Leader Underwood will make the first speech in opposition.

The leading speeches for the bill will be made by Representatives Palmer of Pennsylvania, Sims of Tennessee, Covington of Maryland, and Stevens of Minnesota, the last named a Republican, and the main arguments against it will be those of Representatives Doremus of Michigan, Humphrey of Washington, Knowland of California, Fitzgerald of New York, Murdock of Kansas, Harrison of Mississippi, and Campbell of Kansas. Messrs. Humphrey, Knowland, and Campbell are Republicans, and Mr. Murdock is a Progressive.

The President's supporters declare they are gaining ground in the House and one administration leader predicts the passage of the repeal bill by a majority of nearly 100. The more conservative members of both sides, however, anticipate a close contest, with protracted debate.

Aligned against the President's demand for repeal are three leaders of the three parties in the House—Representative Underwood of the Democrats, Representative Mann of the Republicans, and Representative Murdock of the Progressives. Speaker Clark so far has not openly taken sides, but he has not denied reports that he will oppose repeal.

Interest is indicated by the fact that more than 100 members want to speak on it and 50 or more have prepared speeches which they will seek to have printed in the Congressional Record without reading. Permission to "extend remarks" in the Record is by unanimous consent; objection by one member is sufficient to prevent such extension.

Senate Feeling Is Shown

In the Senate Wednesday the feeling over proposed repeal was shown in debate precipitated by Senator Chamberlain, who called up his resolution asking the secretary of war for information as to the expense of maintaining improved waterways and canals within the United States.

Senator Chamberlain declared that the Canadian Pacific railway, backed by other transcontinental railroads, was behind the effort to have the exemption repealed, but he acquitted the President of yielding to any such influence. The President's view that exemption was a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, Senator Chamberlain insisted, was erroneous.

Senator Chamberlain also spoke of Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie endowment for international peace, criticizing Mr. Carnegie's friendship for Great Britain.

Senator Jones of Washington also joined in the discussion, submitting for the record protests against toll exemption repeal.

One of the letters to Senator Jones was sent by William B. Larkin of 20 Highland street, Boston. The President was criticized in this letter for his attitude on the tolls question.

Senator Lodge Takes Part

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, figured conspicuously in the debate. He is very much in earnest for repeal, and said it would pass in the Senate, but not without a hard contest. Senator Lodge's news about the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were brought in question during the day. The senator denied that he had changed

his views at all since the canal bill was passed. He added:

"I have not changed my views as to the interpretation of the treaty. I was one of 11 who voted against making the exemption from tolls. I did so then for what I thought good and sufficient reasons, much larger reasons than giving certain shipping the benefit of a few million dollars. That view I have not seen reason to change. Later I shall take occasion to repeat the reasons which led me to vote as I did."

The Wilson Attitude

Senator Jones read several letters he had received commending his course in advocating a resolution demanding from the President information as to the "delicate foreign questions" that had made it necessary to ask for repeal.

Senator Thomas of Colorado asked: "Does the senator believe the President is acting from any sinister or improper motive in the position he has recently assumed upon the canal tolls question?"

Senator Jones replied that he was not questioning the motives of the President. He had introduced the letters into the record simply to show the expressions of sentiment from the people.

"I think it would be far more appropriate for senators to make a charge directly on the floor of the Senate than through the medium of correspondence," said Mr. Thomas.

Senator Jones insisted that the Senate had a right to know what influences were at work that had caused the President to reverse himself on the tolls legislation and that the President was in honor bound to communicate the facts to the Senate upon which he was asking that body to reverse itself.

Roosevelt View Is Quoted

Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan obtained permission from Senator Chamberlain to read what President Roosevelt had said of the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and its effect on the exemption of tolls for American coastwise vessels. He quoted from President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance of the nomination for the presidency in part:

"We have a perfect right to permit our coastwise traffic (with which there can be no competition by the merchant marine of any foreign nation, so that there is no discrimination against any foreign marine) to pass through that canal on any terms we choose, and I personally think no tolls should be charged on such traffic."

"But at all times the canal should be open on equal terms to the ships of all nations, including our own, engaged in international commerce. That was the understanding of the treaty when it was adopted and the United States must always, as a matter of honorable obligation and with scrupulous nicety, live up to every understanding which she has entered into with any foreign power."

"If we had been so unwise as to adopt the general arbitration treaties a few months ago we should now be bound to arbitrate the question of our right to free our own coastwise traffic from canal tolls, and at any future time we might have found ourselves obliged to arbitrate the question whether in the event of war we could keep the canal open to our own war vessels and closed to those of our foes."

Mr. Roosevelt was the President of the United States at the time this treaty was negotiated. He negotiated it, he was the author of it and he proclaimed with great solemnity that we not only have the right to do it but as a nation of government policy it is wise and should be done."

Senator O'Gorman Speaks

At the conclusion of Senator Smith's reference to President Roosevelt's views Senator O'Gorman said:

"In an article over his own signature written over two years ago, Mr. Roosevelt reiterated his views that there was nothing in the treaty that prevented the American government from exempting its coastwise trade. In that connection he declared that he knew of no interest disputing the right of the American government in that respect other than that of the transcontinental railroads, and particularly the Canadian transcontinental railroads, through whose influence the British government was induced to make an objection."

"When it is remembered that on July 8, 1912, the British government conceded that no objection could be taken to the exclusive exemption of coastwise traffic and that because of this attitude the Senate largely receded from the amendment proposed by the Senate committee extending the exemption to all ships, it is incomprehensible how this agitation has continued to the present time. There must be influences that precipitate from time to time the assertion that we have violated our treaty."

New Englanders Divided

New England congressmen are divided on the question of repeal. The division is not wholly along party lines.

Of the Massachusetts Democrats, Peters and Thacher appear to be the only ones who are certain to go with the President. Deitrick is in the doubtful column and Murray, Mitchell, Phelan and Gilmore may be counted on the other side. Two Republicans are on the Presi-

dent's side, Gardner and Gillett. The rest have made their decision to vote against the administration.

The other New England Democrats seem to be divided, the chances being that Reed of New Hampshire and McGillicuddy of Maine will stand with the President, while Stevens of New Hampshire and O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island are against repeal. Two of the Connecticut men may go with the President. They are Donovan and Loneragan. The rest of the Connecticut delegation, all of which is Democratic, are against repeal. The New England Republicans outside of Massachusetts are all against repeal.

Page Speech in Senate

The text of the speech made by Ambassador Page in London, in which he referred to tolls exemption repeal and the Monroe doctrine, was forwarded to the Senate Wednesday by Secretary of State Bryan, in response to Senator Chamberlain's resolution calling for an explanation.

Imported Prison Goods Barred

After a vigorous partisan contest the House Wednesday passed a bill to bar imported convict-made or pauper-made goods from competition with the products of American free labor. The measure, which now goes to the Senate, follows a bill recently passed by the House forbidding the shipment of convict-made goods in interstate commerce into states which prohibit the sale of such products in the open market.

The importation of convict-made goods has been prohibited generally under the tariff laws since 1890, but owing to the peculiar construction of the law, it has been difficult to enforce, and labor representatives in Congress declare it has been freely violated.

Under the measure passed Wednesday, all shipments of goods proved to be convict or pauper made could be confiscated by the treasury department through court proceeding similar to libel prosecutions under the admiralty laws. In addition, the bill provides a fine not exceeding \$5000 or imprisonment for not more than two years for each offense.

Director Bill Change Urged

James F. Jackson of Boston sent to the House judiciary committee Wednesday a proposed amendment to the bill to prohibit interlocking directorates. By this law could not apply "to any corporation conducting a gas, electric light or street railway business which is wholly or chiefly interstate in character and subject to state control over management or issues of securities." As an alternative amendment, he proposed that the interstate commerce commission may exempt such corporations.

Danish Treaty Discussed

The members of the Senate committee on foreign relations questioned Secretary Bryan Wednesday concerning the arbitration treaty which he has negotiated with Denmark.

This treaty provides for arbitration of all disputes between the United States and Denmark. Denmark is the possessor of certain islands near the Panama canal which are of strategic importance to the United States. Their purchase by some European power would be a transaction of concern to the United States. Denmark is not profiting sufficiently from the islands and it is understood that she would be glad to sell them.

The United States has taken the position that Denmark shall not sell them to Germany or any other power. If the arbitration treaty which Mr. Bryan has negotiated were ratified by the Senate, and the United States should object to the sale of the islands to some greater European power, Denmark would be able to take the matter before a court of arbitration to test its right to dispose of the property. Undoubtedly the decision upon such a question would be in favor of Denmark.

Senator Lodge proposed to Mr. Bryan the danger of submitting the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies to some European power. Mr. Bryan said he had not thought of this when he drew up the treaty.

Duty of this government to care for Mexican soldiers and citizens who have sought refuge in this country was defended today in the House, when the urgent deficiency appropriation conference report, providing \$500,000 for care of interned soldiers and military refugees until July 1, was called up.

WOMAN'S CLUB STARTED

WESTFIELD, Mass.—At a meeting of several women's clubs here yesterday afternoon Mrs. George Winslow Perkins of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke and it was voted to form a Westfield woman's club.

FRENCH INSTRUCTORS OBTAINED

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—H. P. Williamson de Visme, director of the Ecole du Chateau de Soisy, France, and his co-director, Paul-Louis Jeannenau, will give courses in the French language at Middlebury College this summer.

STEWARDS TO VISIT WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—A Worcester branch of the International Stewards Association, which meets in convention in Boston, Aug. 4, was organized here last night. An excursion of about 1000 delegates to this city convention week is planned.

SHOVELERS WANT MORE PAY

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Members of the Grain Shovelers Union are to meet this afternoon to consider the suspension of work at all elevators in Buffalo pending a new agreement on the labor contract, sought with increased pay.

NEW HAVEN BOARD VOTES TO APPROVE UNMERGING TERMS

Chairman Elliott to Call the Stockholders to Sanction Agreement Made

NEW YORK—Unanimous approval of the agreement reached recently between Chairman Howard Elliott and Attorney-General McReynolds as to the terms and conditions under which the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company should part with its underlying subsidiaries was voted unanimously on Wednesday by the directors.

Chairman Elliott was authorized to call a special meeting of the stockholders in New Haven on April 21, when formal action on the agreement will be taken. New Haven officials believe that the compact with the government will be ratified by a large majority vote.

Within the next few days a pamphlet report dealing with every phase of New Haven's prolonged negotiations with the department of justice will be mailed to every holder of New Haven securities. The report will also deal exhaustively with the road's financial condition and some recommendation may be advanced respecting the \$45,000,000 of notes which mature May 18 and for which no provision has been made.

Gross earnings of the New Haven for the first three weeks of March are 2 1/2 per cent behind the corresponding period last year, a very good showing, in the opinion of Chairman Elliott, who referred to the recent severe weather as a serious drawback in that connection. Earnings of the various trolley subsidiaries are running behind about 5 per cent.

ADVANCE PAYING OF INCOME TAX IS TO BE LIMITED

WASHINGTON—A regulation providing that advance payment of income tax withheld by withholding agents must not be made prior to 30 days preceding the date on which the annual return must be filed, was issued by the treasury department Wednesday.

The rule provides that in order that persons whose income tax is deducted and withheld and is to be paid at the source may have an opportunity to file with the source which is required to withhold and pay tax for them, certificates claiming the benefit of deductions and exemptions provided for in paragraph B and allowed in paragraph C of the law, withholding agents will not pay to collectors on internal revenue the tax withheld by them under the law until the time for filing claims for deductions and exemptions has expired.

DEMOCRATS OF MAINE GATHER FOR CONVENTION

PORTLAND, Me.—Democrats of Maine hold their state convention here today. Charles F. Johnson will probably preside at the convention as Representative McGillicuddy will be unable to attend.

Former Senator Obadiah Gardner of Rockland arrived Tuesday night, the first of the leading Democrats to come yesterday for the convention. Senator Johnson was closely followed by the Hon. Cyrus W. Davis of Waterville.

The candidates for Governor who have announced their candidacies so far are: Mayor Oakley C. Curtis of Portland, four times elected mayor of this city; Peter Charles Keegan of Van Buren, who is a strong political factor in Aroostook; Bertram G. McIntire of East Waterville, said to have the moral support of Congressman Daniel J. McGillicuddy, and Elmer E. Newbert of Augusta, present mayor of that city.

COMMISSION IS REFUSED ACCESS TO ROAD'S BOOKS

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Mandamus asked to give the interstate commerce commission examiners access to all records of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company was refused on Wednesday by Judge Walter Evans in the federal court, on the ground that certain communications the railroad declined to produce were privileged between lawyer and client. The judge said the Hepburn law does not give the commission authority to make general examinations.

The commission was investigating the Louisville & Nashville's relations with the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad and other lines in the South to determine if there were grounds for action under the Sherman law.

United States District Attorney Du Ral announced that an appeal would be taken from Judge Evans' decision.

LOOMFIXERS PLAN TO BUILD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Plans for the new Loomfixers' building, on Purchase street, provide for a three-story structure to cover the lot which the union owns. The building will cost between \$25,000 and \$35,000.

BOSTON CALL ACCEPTED

GREENFIELD, Mass.—The Rev. Samuel R. Maxwell of All Souls Unitarian church has accepted a call to become pastor of Second Unitarian church of Boston.

REDUCED LEAD OF DEMOCRATS IN HOUSE SEEN

Party, However, Is Expected in Washington to Increase Its Present Majority of Six in Senate by Elections Next Fall

PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE

WASHINGTON—President Wilson is declining for the present to take the country into his confidence on the question of whether it will be his purpose to engage actively in the political campaign that is now coming on. Asked about his plans in that respect by callers this week, his only reply was that he had not yet been invited, and did not know that he would be. He gave no inkling as to what his reply would be to an invitation.

It is certain that he will be invited, not by states of the South where Democratic victories will be won without serious effort, but by some of the states of the North and West, which now have an unusually large supply of Democratic House members. Those members will want to retain their places, and it may be that, with the President's assistance, they would be able to succeed.

Speaking broadly, the present Democratic majority in the House is so large, 145, as to be somewhat unwieldy. It would be much better, say the parliamentary leaders, if the Democratic margin were not more than 50. Twenty-five might be even better, say some of the experts, for it would, they add, insure greater party solidarity.

The President is fully advised on this point, and it may well be that the reply he will make to invitations to go on the stump will be governed, to some degree, by what the experts tell him.

The best information now available, gathered from leading men in all parties, indicates that the Democrats will elect the House next November, but by a reduced margin, and that they will increase their lead somewhat in the Senate, giving them a safe working majority in that body also.

Continued Control Is Seen

It is interesting to observe that this probable outcome is not seriously disputed by Republican or Progressive experts. If there were a united Republican party the story might be different; but with the party divided, and that division certain to extend over the present campaign at least, the only thing in sight is a continuation of Democratic control, which would give President Wilson four years of constructive activity before the end of his term.

The present Democratic majority in the Senate is only six. Thirty-one senators will be elected next November, and it seems almost out of the question for the Democrats to fail to increase their present lead of six to perhaps 10 or 12.

The campaign this year, so far as the Republican party is concerned, will not be made so much with a hope of defeating the Democrats, as of laying the foundation on which party harmony may be built in time for 1916.

With this situation, President Wilson may not feel that it is necessary for him to participate actively in the campaign. He would welcome such a turn of affairs, for it would give him a longer and a more nearly care-free vacation. Of course, if he were to take the stump, it would be construed by his political opponents as a sign of weakness, which thought will weigh with him when the time comes to decide what to do. When the reserves are called out, the result is usually in doubt, the opposition would say.

As a candidate for the presidency, Mr. Wilson took to the stump, where he did telling work. He is not an orator of the Bryan type, he is more of a talker than an orator, possessing a good deal more finish than fire. Yet he holds his audiences well in hand, and his speeches read better, it is generally conceded, than if they were cast in the oratorical mold.

Wilson Control Questioned

Republicans and Progressives are preparing to make a good deal of Mr. Wilson's alleged expansion of the executive power. They will assert that he has absorbed Congress, the Democratic national and state organizations, and is in fact the Democratic party and the government. No Democratic leader since Jackson's time, they will add, has exercised a party influence so telling.

To readers of American political history, however, this charge will amount to little. It was brought against Jackson, and also against Roosevelt, and in a smaller way against Cleveland and Harrison. The truth seems to be that the American system of government is so elastic as to have accommodated itself to all the varying shades of temperament and energy as expressed in a long line of Presidents. When the President, as the result of policy, or through lack of a masterful individuality, fails to impress himself upon his time, Congress assumes very great importance and influence; but when the President is such as Jackson, Roosevelt or Wilson, Congress becomes relatively of less importance.

In former instances the country says a good deal about weak Presidents, and in the latter ones much about strong Presidents and executive usurpation.



To our patrons who are our friends; to our friends who may become our patrons, and to the public generally the Merchants National Bank extends a cordial invitation to visit its new bank building March 26 and 27.

We shall welcome your inspection and shall spare no effort to make your visit as interesting and instructive as possible, whether you have business relations with us or not.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
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balance is always preserved, however, and the Presidents who have made the most lasting impression upon the country have been those of the strong individuality. Washington and Lincoln were of this type.

May Make Some Addresses

It is regarded as likely that President Wilson next fall will make one or two set addresses, or it may be write one or two political letters designed for publication. He would be able to do this without laying himself seriously liable to the charge that his party was on the defensive.

The excuse for such participation in the campaign would be based on the thought that the administration was the chief campaign issue, and therefore that it would not only be appropriate but also important that the head of the administration place an authoritative appraisal on the record made.

If the President is to continue for four years the work of putting bills through Congress embodying his policies, there must be a Democratic victory next November.

With either branch of Congress against him after March 4, the Democratic party's legislative record will be ended, just as the Republican party's record was ended when, midway the Taft administration, the Republicans lost the House of Representatives. Just as political maneuvering, without substantial accomplishment, characterized the last two years of the Taft administration, so would they characterize the last two years of the Wilson administration.

Prosperity Also a Factor

The President is facing the campaign with much confidence. He is certain that business conditions will rapidly improve, and that by summer or fall prosperity will have returned for another indefinite stay. This of itself would probably be

a stronger factor in the campaign than anything else. At the bottom of a good deal of this returning prosperity will be prosperity for the railroads. The President has refrained from hinting to the interstate commerce commission that it ought to increase freight rates for eastern roads, but he is watching the hearings with much interest. It is the belief of many well-informed persons that the increase will be permitted, which would go far toward restoring moral tone and confidence to the business world.

Evidences are multiplying that the final agreement between the government and the New Haven road will help big business quite materially and tend to clear things up a bit all along the line. If this New Haven settlement should be followed by liberal treatment of carriers in official classification territory, thus pointing to similar treatment of carriers elsewhere, it might not be necessary for the President, so far as the political campaign is concerned, to appraise the work of his administration.

At the same time the pressure will be strong upon him to take some part. He will probably not long be able to say that he has had no invitation.

CAPT. POTTS RETIREMENT STANDS
WASHINGTON—The bill to restore Capt. Templin M. Potts to the active list of the navy and promote him to be a rear-admiral was defeated on Wednesday by the Senate naval affairs committee. Captain Potts was retired on the eve of his promotion.

LIBRARY DONOR HONORED

ORANGE, Mass.—The committee appointed to draw up resolutions in appreciation of the gift of the library on East Main street to the town by Mrs. Almira (Wheeler) Thompson in honor of her late husband, yesterday went to Lake Pleasant and presented them to her.

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LINCOLN BEACHEY IS ENTRANT IN WORLD AIR RACE

Before Leaving for Europe With Robert Fowler, Aviator, However, Denies That He Is to Attempt Transatlantic Flight

GOES FOR MOTORS

NEW YORK—Lincoln Beachey and Robert Fowler, two American aviators, have announced their intention of entering the round-the-world air race to start from the Panama-Pacific exposition grounds in San Francisco next year, it was stated Wednesday night by Arnold Kruckman, manager of the contest. Mr. Beachey in an interview given before he sailed on the Carmania Wednesday denied that he intended to enter the transatlantic race. The formal entry list for the world flight will not be opened for a month or six weeks, or until after the rules have been adopted and promulgated.

Besides the two Americans, the manufacturers of three leading types of aeroplanes in Europe have informed Mr. Kruckman they will enter aviators and machines.

Mr. Beachey's sailing for Europe is for a search for two 80 and one 220 horsepower motors to use in the biplane which he used in California. Beachey found that machine not suited to his somersault experiments, but upon his return he plans a flight in it, preliminary to entering the round-the-world race, from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast by the way of Texas, covering the distance in short relays.

Mr. Fowler, whose home is in Gilroy, Cal., made a flight from Los Angeles to the South Atlantic coast several years ago.

When Mr. Beachey returns to this country in May he hopes to bring with him an aeroplane motor with which it will be possible to capture all American speed records and to enter the James Gordon Bennett race next September.

Mr. Beachey would have over-water tryout flights from New York city to Albany as a preliminary to the proposed trans-Atlantic flight.

Mr. Beachey said that he would be prepared to do somersaults in an aeroplane at some field near New York city upon his return to this country, and that he would give a rather extended flying exhibition here before returning to the Pacific coast.

FIRST SENATORIAL PRIMARY EXPENSE IS MADE PUBLIC

WASHINGTON—In first reports of campaign expenses in senatorial primaries, under the new direct elections amendment, made public by the Senate Wednesday, Representative Hobson of Alabama declared an outlay of \$3367.34, of which \$2174 was spent in traveling and \$2618.19 in newspaper and other advertising. Contributions to his fund amounted to \$1825, of which \$600 came from the National Women's Temperance Union.

Representative Underwood, Mr. Hobson's opponent, was still to report.

From South Dakota, Senator Crawford, who was defeated by Representative Burke, reported spending \$2055, while Representative Burke reported an expense of \$3328.20. Senator Clark of Arkansas reported \$360.30, and his opponent, William F. Kirby, \$1631.50.

NEW AMERICAN UNIVERSITY TO OPEN ON MAY 27

WASHINGTON—Plans for opening the new American University May 27 were made by the trustees here Wednesday. It was announced that Secretary Bryan, Secretary Daniels, William S. Corby and Col. H. O. S. Heistand had been elected to the board. Dr. Frank W. Collier of Boston was appointed director of research, and members of the board of award named are:

Secretary Bryan, Secretary Daniels, Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education; Dr. Alfred C. True, dean of the Graduate School of Agriculture; Dr. Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics, Howard University; Dr. John W. Hancher, assistant secretary of the board of education, Methodist Episcopal church, and the Rev. Dr. William Andrew Wood of Lynn, Mass.

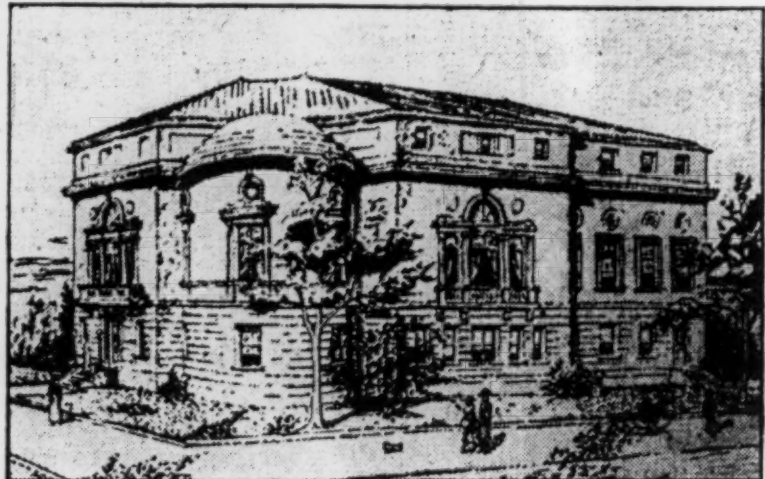
POSTMASTERS ARE NOMINATED

WASHINGTON—Several Massachusetts postmasters were nominated yesterday by President Wilson, but cases of great controversy, with the exception of Andover, where John H. McDonald, chairman of the Democratic town committee, was named, were not included.

Other nominations made by the President today were: Michael E. Comiskey, Plymouth; F. B. Estabrook, East Northfield; Otis C. Thayer, Lancaster; John M. Johnson, Lenox; Frank E. Gray, Reading; Luther W. Clark, South Deerfield, and John Dobson, Townsend.

JUSTICE BUREAU CHIEF RESIGNS
WASHINGTON—Stanley W. Finch, chief of the department of justice bureau for the suppression of the social evil, resigned Wednesday.

CONGRESSIONAL CLUB PLANS NEW HOME IN WASHINGTON



Sketch of proposed clubhouse at national capital

WASHINGTON—The Congressional Club of this city, composed of the women members of the families of senators and representatives in Congress, is to erect a club building. Plans have been made for its completion by November of this year. The cost will be \$50,000, and the enterprise is to be financed by Mrs. J. B. Henderson, who makes her home here, and is a charter member of the club. Mrs. Henderson has donated the site, and will advance sufficient funds to pay all cost of construction, the club to make refunds to her under a systematic plan.

The president of the club is the wife

of Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida. The chairman of the finance committee is the wife of Representative W. E. Humphrey of Seattle, Wash.

The building will be three stories high, simply designed, commodious and modern in its appointments. The building will stand at the intersection of New Hampshire avenue and U street north-west, on a triangular lot, fronting 65 feet on New Hampshire avenue and 112 feet on U street. The entrance will be on New Hampshire avenue. The club has several hundred members.

MAINE SITUATION A TEST

Editorial Points to the Importance of the Political Contest Now Opening

Maine is in the midst of the preliminaries of a political encounter that will furnish the next conspicuous test of the tendencies of the political parties as to their strength. The present week witnesses the state conventions of the Progressive and Democratic parties, with the important difference between them that the Moose gathering names candidates for state office while the Democratic meeting is one of the comparatively inane affairs that result from the principal business of conventions having passed to the primaries. The Progressives are not in legal party standing that permits them to share in the primaries to be held in June, when the other two sides of the political triangle will nominate for state office and the four seats in Congress. The Republicans will meet April 9 and go through the short program of adopting a platform, adorning the occasion with party speeches.

Maine remains alone a September state out of a group that in former years has done a certain service in indicating, in advance of general elections, the trend of party movements. Hence the nation will watch not only the returns from the election but the events that precede it to make certain that local conditions are not so affecting results as to deprive them of their general value as an indication. There is a permanent issue in Maine that colors all its politics, and the extent to which it is brought forward in the summer's campaign will have its bearing upon the results. It is the old Maine issue, prohibition or license, taking form in the question of submission of an amendment to the constitution which will take out the prohibitory clause. The Republicans are the defenders of the temperance cause and the Democrats are the usual supporters of re-submission.

Under Governor Haines, whom the Republicans put into the chair in 1912, the enforcement of the prohibition law has been rigorous, with the result that the supporters of it are strengthened in their stand by the showing that the law means what it says and that it is entirely capable of being made effective with good results. It may be suspected, however, that it has made the opposition more determined, and that the Democratic party will undertake to turn this fact to account. But the alignment between the parties has been fairly settled for a period of years on the prohibition issue, and the changes that the election will reveal, if any, will be claimed to be on national instead of state issues.

What Maine will be expected to show is the extent to which the Progressives are holding their strength. The state came near to electing Roosevelt electors in 1912. It gave them 48,493 while the Democrats carried the state with 51,113. The Taft electors had 26,545. In the same election, with the Progressives not represented by a candidate, the vote for Governor was: Haines, Republican, 71,043; Plaisted, Democrat, 67,748. Thus the state in two ways is shown to be Republican, when the Progressives are voting outside their new party; although it is to be noted that over 15,000 votes for the Democratic candidate for Governor came from the Progressive ranks. The situation is ideal for the test of the stability of the Progressive party, both as to the extent to which it can transfer its vote to a state ticket and, in the congressional elections, how far it is standing by the new departure. In a congressional by-election in the third district, in 1913, the Republican was elected through a great decline in the Progressive vote.

That Progressive unity is not what it was in the presidential vote of 1912 is indicated at the outset. There is protest from Oxford county against the candidates being selected in advance of the state convention, in the fashion of centralized control which singularly enough marks the party that was set going as a protest against machine control. It is in its career for a new party to reach the point of internal

disensions and it remains for the campaign to develop how far it will be disaffected. The Progressives have one newspaper of traditional influence that is stoutly devoted to its cause, and there has hardly been a moment since the last national election that the discussion of the issues upon which it was fought has lapsed or even lagged.

Importance is apparently further to be lent the Maine test by the presence of Colonel Roosevelt, who upon the authority of the newspaper that champions his cause is to go to Maine and give personal direction and enthusiasm to the Progressives. Apparently the founder of the new party appreciates the importance of the September exhibit and is willing to venture the submission of the issue as to the party and its policies to the Maine voters. So far as the Republican newspapers reflect opinion, the old party is highly confident of winning back the support of a large part of the men who went out and left it a pitiful third place in the national election. In a close encounter, the Democrats will have need of the 15,000 they lost to Roosevelt in 1912. Thus the leader will find the task of holding his following in line made difficult by the efforts from two directions to pull them to their old places.

Presently the old issues may be expected to rise to prominence in the Maine newspapers and in the speeches which will be in full flood in the summer. The tariff was made the issue in the third district election, with results that will probably encourage the Republicans to make it again the leading topic. Maine is patient in its listening to protection appeals. Its interests are of the kind that the Democratic revision were declared to injure. The Republicans are showing a marked disposition to stand together; they will renounce their Governor in June by what is expected to be a practically unanimous vote in the primaries. They are already being helped by their newspapers, embracing the larger number of the strong papers of the state, and Maine is favored in the enterprise of its journalism.

At a time when other states will be holding their primaries and beginning a campaign that will determine the color of the next Congress, Maine will hold her election and contribute probably significant figures as to the changing lines, the extent of indorsement of the Wilson administration, and of the restoration of the old division. And for that service she will have gone through a summer's campaign of corresponding interest.

PRESIDENT VISITS SENATOR STONE

WASHINGTON—President Wilson Wednesday exemplified his human side, which he described in a talk to newspaper men a few days ago, by motoring to the home of Senator William J. Stone of Missouri and having a chat about official business.

Senator Stone, who is the new chairman of the foreign relations committee, had sought a conference with the President. Mr. Wilson proposed that he visit the senator rather than put the latter to the trouble of visiting the White House.

The President, it is understood, told the senator that the Mexican situation had undergone no change. Toll exemption repeal was discussed and a point particularly emphasized was that South American nations were just as much opposed to the exemption from tolls to coastwise shipping of the United States passing through the Panama canal as was Canada.

COSTA RICA TREATY APPROVED

WASHINGTON—The Senate ratified on Wednesday the treaty with Costa Rica extending for five years the arbitration convention with that country concluded in 1909.

CONSUL SERVICE IS COMMENDED BY W. J. BRYAN

Secretary of State Declares This Official Is Commercial Envoy for the United States as Well as the Servant of the People

EFFICIENCY A FEATURE

WASHINGTON—Value of the consul to the nation as an official commercial envoy of the United States is set forth by Secretary Bryan of the department of state in a special statement prepared for the Nation's Business. In this article Mr. Bryan describes the wide range of duties devolving upon the consul, the exact knowledge of business interests many of these men have, and the efficiency and economy of the service as an entirety. The statement follows:

Comparatively few American citizens know what our consular service really stands for. Many persons confuse the diplomatic and consular branches of our foreign service. The manufacturer whose efforts are devoted to the home market wishes to know how he can profit through the use of our consuls abroad; the private citizen wishes to know why this government maintains foreign representatives; the economist inquires regarding the cost of maintaining the consular service and what concrete benefits are derived therefrom. To these and other inquiries a brief review of the origin, scope and present activities of the American consular service may serve to clear much of the present misunderstanding.

For more than a century following the first organization act of 1792 the consular service remained in a very imperfect state. Successive amendments and reorganizations effected but little real progress.

The consular service, as now organized, dates from 1906. It embraces some 300 consulates and 233 consular agencies administered by nearly 900 consular officers, principal and subordinate. The merit system of appointment and promotion has since prevailed, and during the past eight years the American consular service has made more rapid strides than during the whole of its previous existence.

Scope of the Service

It is surprising to learn that many of our citizens are unaware of the existence of a consular service which reaches to the four corners of the world. Others seem to believe that consuls are maintained in foreign countries for the express purpose of entertaining traveling Americans and to perform the combined duties of a tourist agent and social secretary. Many of the business men of this country are convinced that consuls are the commercial representatives of the United States, and that their duties consist solely in the protection and promotion of our foreign trade. Indeed, with the preeminent position now given to their commercial work, it is easy to lose sight of the other duties of our consular officers abroad.

A review of the functions of the consular service as now organized indicates that there is no branch of the government service, at home or abroad, which renders services so diversified and comprehensive as those demanded of our consuls. The ramifications of the service are so numerous and its connections with the several executive departments and commissions are so intimate that an enumeration of the prescribed duties of consular officers would grow to startling dimensions. Cooperation is accomplished by the department of state which directs the activities of the consular service.

From Australia to Sweden come thousands of consular reports and replies to inquiries covering an amazing range of about 5000 subjects embracing almost every conceivable topic from the abaca to the zulla plant. These reports and letters are forwarded by the state department to the various interested departments, and commissions and to private citizens. Commercial matters constitute a large part of these consular reports, and the information contained therein is published and disseminated by the department of commerce through the medium of the daily consular and trade reports, special publications, and confidential circulars.

Work for Departments

Although commercial reporting is one of the most important and valuable functions of consuls, there are many other duties which do not come to the attention of the general public, but which are also of vital importance.

Consuls are directed to ascertain and report to the treasury department the correct values of foreign merchandise imported into the country. These values are set forth in consular invoices which are required for all shipments exceeding \$100 in value.

Undervaluations by shippers frequently result in a great loss of revenue to this country, and when it is remembered that most of our governmental revenue is derived from import duties levied on foreign merchandise, much of which is subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, the work of our consuls in detecting and reporting undervaluations will be appreciated. In one instance a few years ago the activity of the consul resulted in the recovery of nearly half a million dollars of customs duties owing to this government on account of undervalued textiles which had been imported during a period of several years. In another instance the sum of \$150,000 was recovered through the shrewdness of our consul in a small European country.

For the department of agriculture con-

suls transmit reports on a great range of subjects. Much valuable assistance is rendered by the introduction of foreign plants which can profitably be cultivated in this country as well as by a comparative study of agricultural methods in foreign countries.

For the department of labor come reports on immigration, labor conditions, wages paid in various industries, unemployment and its causes, old age pension systems, and many kindred subjects.

For the postoffice department consuls transmit reports on foreign postal conventions and regulations, and parcels post.

For the department of the interior consuls perform indispensable services in connection with pensions paid to Americans residing in foreign countries; applications for pensions and patents; and they report on such matters as education, mines and mining, reclamation projects, and conservation of natural resources.

For the navy department the consular service furnishes accurate information regarding rivers and harbors, lighthouses, wireless telegraph stations, and they collect data for the hydrographic charts issued by that department.

Legal Business Work

This bewildering scope of duties, naturally more extensive for some departments than for others, extends to every branch of the government and likewise to private individuals. Consuls are called upon to assist in locating lost relatives and escaped criminals; to settle the estates of American citizens abroad; to investigate inheritances; to render notarial and other legal services for which fees are collected; to supervise the shipping and discharge of American seamen; to relieve destitute seamen; to protect American interests from discrimination, and in general to safeguard and promote all American interests abroad.

The consular service, therefore, constitutes what may be termed the legal-commercial branch of our foreign service, as distinguished from the diplomatic service, which performs services of an entirely different character in most instances, but which often have the same object in view—the improvement of our foreign relations.

Commercial Reporting

The usefulness of a consul presupposes, first, an accurate knowledge of American industries, resources and general conditions, and, second, an intimate acquaintance with the general conditions, resources, people and language in his district. In recent years economic conditions in the United States have caused more emphasis to be placed upon any other feature of their many activities. Their reports are intended to be a faithful reflex of the actual existing conditions in foreign fields. The main object in view is the supplying of accurate information for the benefit of the produc-

ers, manufacturers, and shippers of the United States in the general expansion of our commerce, and especially in the opening of new markets in foreign lands to American industries, enterprises and inventive skill.

Their Special Duties

In the non-Christian countries, such as China and Turkey, consuls are empowered to exercise extra-territorial functions and are invested with judicial authority as regards American citizens and property. In some countries and under certain conditions the commercial duties of consuls occupy a very inferior position. In Mexico at present our consuls are, in effect, exercising functions of a diplomatic character of vital importance in our foreign relations. Under normal conditions the work of our consuls in Mexico would be largely commercial. Similar conditions have at times prevailed in northern Africa, China and Central America.

Help to Manufacturer

The average manufacturer who contemplates entering the foreign field with his products will ask: "How can I be benefited by the consular service?" Consuls are the forerunners of our foreign trade. They cannot create trade nor actually sell our products abroad, but they can and do give the American manufacturer valuable and concrete facts by stating whether or not a market exists for his product; what competition must be met; the average wholesale or retail prices of the commodity in question; what customs duties and surcharges are leviable; how to pack and mark the shipments; the best transportation routes; local tastes and prejudices; banking facilities; usual credit terms; and transmit therewith a reliable list of possible purchasers or agents. In other words, the consul points out the proper method of trade extension; he reports existing foreign trade opportunities, contemplated construction work, and indicates local requirements that can be ascertained in no other way with such economy and accuracy.

Cost of Maintenance

The economist, the legislator and student of government affairs will ask what these services cost the tax payers of the United States. Without regard to the vast revenues saved to our treasury through the efforts of our consuls in checking the undervaluation of imported goods; without regard to the hundreds of thousands of dollars in increased foreign trade directly or indirectly brought about through the medium of the consular service; without regard to the protection of the lives and property of American citizens abroad, the cost of maintaining the American consular service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, was as follows:

Expended for the maintenance of the

consular service, \$1,972,604.39; less fees collected in foreign countries by consular officers and deposited in the United States treasury, \$1,852,335.99; net cost of the American consular service, \$120,268.40.

In other words, more than nine tenths the cost of maintenance of some 300 consulates and 233 consular agencies and including the salaries paid to nearly 900 consular officers, principal and subordinate, is collected back in fees, thus making the consular service almost self-supporting.

There is no branch of our government which renders such efficient services and material assistance at such low cost of maintenance and is at the same time so intimately related with the prosperity of our industrial existence. From both a political and economic standpoint the reasons for the maintenance and enlargement of an efficient consular service are sound and sane. From a commercial viewpoint the investment speaks for itself.

There is no greater guarantee of peace between stronger nations than a healthy, growing commerce founded upon friendship, confidence, and mutual requirements, and the concrete results obtained during the past decade have proven that there is no better way of fostering a prosperous foreign trade than by the maintenance of an efficient consular service adequately supported and ably administered. The strongest plea yet offered for more adequate facilities at consular posts is the fact that the efficient service now being rendered by our forerunners of foreign trade have been recognized and attested to by the progressive commercial interests of this country, and our service has been deemed worthy of emulation in certain foreign countries.



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This is by far the largest and most complete Home Furnishing Store in New England.

We are proud that thousands of satisfied customers regard this store as the Store of Largest Stocks and Best Values in—Furniture, Upholstery, Carpets, Rugs, Floor Coverings of all Kinds and Wall Coverings of all Kinds.

Our Immense Furniture Stock occupies an entire building of EIGHT FLOORS, on which are shown over 3500 pieces of furniture of all grades. More than 100 persons are employed in the Furniture.

This is the Home of Fine Upholstery in New England, and it is doubtful if this stock can be duplicated in America in exclusive designs, great variety and wide price range.

Rugs and Carpets and other floor coverings occupy more floor space than the same lines in any other store in New England. The markets of America and the Orient are searched for THE BEST.

Curtains and Draperies from the medium grades to the finest hand-worked lace creations. We specialize on exclusive designs that cannot be found elsewhere.

Wall Coverings of all kinds form an important section. We are showing many exclusive patterns, personally selected abroad, that cannot be duplicated in America.

China and Glass occupies almost an entire floor—a stock unequalled in New England. For instance, we are probably showing more staple stock patterns in Dinner Sets than any two other stores in Boston.

Kitchen Utensils occupy an entire floor of the New Building. This is the largest and most helpful stock in these lines in New England. Here the housewife finds EVERYTHING NEEDFUL.

These stocks are constantly enriched and kept at the highest point of value and variety by frequent visits to Europe by a number of Experienced Buyers in these lines.

Jordan Marsh Company

The Very Centre of Boston's Shopping District

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

ARTICLES MADE OF ODD ENDS OF LACE

Any woman who is fortunate enough to have some pieces of hand-crocheted lace or insertion three to five inches in width, from the simplest to the most elaborate designs, can use them to great advantage for decorative purposes, says the Newark News. If the lace is white it can be tinted a pale ecru by putting it through a little saffron infusion. This gives the lace a beautiful antique appearance. If the lace is made with first design, it will look all the more artistic. Very handsome candle shades may be made by stretching strips of this lace around the frame that has been covered with a colored silk. This ecru lace is particularly effective over a scarlet, royal blue or violet foundation. For a bureau scarf the strips of lace may be used at the ends or three or four inches from the ends. An ecru linen of good quality is chosen. If the monogram is done in a contrasting color it adds to the whole. Various small articles can be made from lace of this kind. Satin boxes for the toilet table are rendered more durable and artistic by a mounting of the crocheted lace, for the lace may be taken off and washed when soiled.

GREATER FREEDOM IN SKIRTS

New style a modification of the fan idea

Skirts are to be much more comfortable this season, according to the statements of the fashion designers, and there is no doubt that women will accept the opportunity offered for greater freedom. Not that there is to be any display of voluminous folds; oh, no, just a sufficient amount of material about the feet to make walking a delight and not spoil the graceful walk which women have a right to acquire. Those who had spent years in learning to walk with grace found that they were in danger of becoming awkward and halting in their gait; and particularly in dancing was there a demand for more width about the feet. It is said that the thought originated with one of the best-known designers while at a ball one evening when some one remarked how awkward the women were because of the tightness about the feet. Among other things, ancient friezes and frescoes were carefully studied. There are in them female figures which express remarkably free living movements, the costumes which they wear are in perfect harmony with the movements they make, and very naturally these designers were

led to seek for modern women a style of dress in harmony with their dances and their natural mode of walking.

At the recent fashion exhibit in Boston it was shown that the new models were close about the knees where this did not interfere with walking, but had



TANGO GOWN

Of striped tulle, shown at the Paquin exhibition in Boston

plenty of freedom below, although the fullness was so cleverly concealed that when the wearer was standing it fell under a plain. This extra material in the skirt entirely does away with the necessity for the slit skirts, which it was declared, were required to permit the fashionably dressed woman to take a step. That the much discussed and altogether inartistic slit skirt is a thing of the past will be welcome news to a great number of women who admired several seasons ago the fans which were worn at the bottom of the skirt. The new style is only a modification of the fan idea, and is used on each side of the skirt. It is shown in the accompanying illustration which was designed by Mme. Paquin and shown in Boston last week.

The sleeve shown in the illustration is particularly graceful and pretty for an afternoon dress and promises to be one of the features of gowns for the coming season. Collars are given more attention than usual this season, and this shows one of the most favored styles which sets well back from the neck.

The toilet with the overhead water box is fast disappearing, and the better kinds are those in which the flushing is done simply by the pressure of a lever from the closet bowl itself.

Gone are the old style nails or hooks on which to hang towels and cloths. We have instead various kinds of bars which permit the towel to be laid across so that it dries much more easily than when suspended on a hook. These bars were formerly greatly used in nickel, but the bars of glass, and recently the porcelain bars, have become popular and attractive. Preferably they should never be put over or alongside of the bathtub, because in bathing, especially with a spray, one is likely to wet them. They should be placed away from the bathtub. The towel basket is not a large hamper, but simply a wire basket in which the soiled towels are put and which should be emptied every day.

The plateglass shelf in the bathroom is being more and more seen. The most efficient of these shelves is fitted with a small inch-high railing so that bottles, etc., will not fall off. These shelves come in various lengths. While tile is being used for the floor of the bathroom in many homes, it is cold to the feet unless modified by the use of small bath rugs. A new cement material, which can be colored various shades is now being used extensively for the floor covering; and a good linoleum is preferable to any wood floor. Tile is also used for wall treatment, but attractive walls may be developed in washable, paint or washable oilcloth paper, which comes in extremely good designs for this purpose.

There is quite a good deal to know about choosing the right kind of bathroom rug. Many of the so-called bath mats are wrongly used as permanent floor rugs, but they should only be put down on the floor when stepping out from a bath. The best kind of permanent rug on the floor is one with thick cotton piles, which comes in various shades of blue, pink and brown. Such

TO RAISE LARGE FINE TOMATOES

If you want the very largest, finest and cleanest tomatoes, tie every plant up to a stake, pinch off all suckers as fast as they form, and thin the fruits to half a dozen or so to each plant. The stakes should be about four feet high and should be set firmly into the ground. As soon as the tomato plants are tall enough, begin tying them up, using strips of cloth rather than twine. Suckers form at each branch of the plant. Cut or pinch these off clean, and prune the plant back to a single main stalk, with not more than three main branches. Also pinch off the tops of the plants when they reach a height of three and a half feet. Pinch off most of the blossoms, leaving only the clusters that come on the strongest parts of the branches, and not more than six to ten to each plant. The result will be tomatoes of a size, solidity and flavor such as you never have had before. Country Gentleman.

HAMMOCK DAYS

It is often difficult to get a hammock to hang properly when the walls are of brick or stone. To overcome the difficulty place hammock hooks or ring screws in ceiling and floor of porch, says the Woman's Home Companion. Hang hammock as usual to hook in ceiling. Then fasten a stout rope in the floor ring and tie to the hanger of the hammock. A few trials will find the right adjustment for comfort in lying.

FLARE ON COATS

The separate coat as well as the coat which completes the one or two-piece costume, is cut with a flare in most instances. Sometimes the flare effect is obtained by means of a ripple flounce which is the finish at the lower edge of the garment, whatever its length, says the Newark News. Again, the coat is cut with a flare from the shoulder, the flare perceptibly increasing as it approaches the hem.

BATH ROOM THAT IS BEAUTIFUL

Improved appliances are numerous

The best modern bath tubs are those which are not only of the best quality porcelain or white enamel, but of the style that comes direct to the floor, and which does not sit up on legs. This model may be a trifle more expensive, but it is far more efficient from the housekeeper's point of view, because there is probably nothing more awkward to clean and "get at" than the space under the ordinary model tub set up on short legs. The smooth, square edge of this most efficient model comes right down to the floor and seems to be part of it, so that there is no space between the tub and the floor to serve as a trap for dust or waste paper.

The hand bowl is now perfected to a high degree. From an esthetic point of view the pedestal bowl is most attractive, with its long column-like base and its attractive square or oval basin. Such bowls are fitted with combination faucets, which allow the water to come through either very hot, cold or tepid. Instead of the rather inefficient chain, which is always apt to get twisted, and its rubber plug, which is always falling off, the newer bowls are fitted with a trap outlet, controlled by a button, says the New York Press.

The toilet with the overhead water box is fast disappearing, and the better kinds are those in which the flushing is done simply by the pressure of a lever from the closet bowl itself. Gone are the old style nails or hooks on which to hang towels and cloths. We have instead various kinds of bars which permit the towel to be laid across so that it dries much more easily than when suspended on a hook. These bars were formerly greatly used in nickel, but the bars of glass, and recently the porcelain bars, have become popular and attractive. Preferably they should never be put over or alongside of the bathtub, because in bathing, especially with a spray, one is likely to wet them. They should be placed away from the bathtub. The towel basket is not a large hamper, but simply a wire basket in which the soiled towels are put and which should be emptied every day.

The plateglass shelf in the bathroom is being more and more seen. The most efficient of these shelves is fitted with a small inch-high railing so that bottles, etc., will not fall off. These shelves come in various lengths. While tile is being used for the floor of the bathroom in many homes, it is cold to the feet unless modified by the use of small bath rugs. A new cement material, which can be colored various shades is now being used extensively for the floor covering; and a good linoleum is preferable to any wood floor. Tile is also used for wall treatment, but attractive walls may be developed in washable, paint or washable oilcloth paper, which comes in extremely good designs for this purpose.

There is quite a good deal to know about choosing the right kind of bathroom rug. Many of the so-called bath mats are wrongly used as permanent floor rugs, but they should only be put down on the floor when stepping out from a bath. The best kind of permanent rug on the floor is one with thick cotton piles, which comes in various shades of blue, pink and brown. Such

SALT PORK MADE APPETIZING

Shoulder delicious when spiced

The average country housewife will frequently express regret over the lack of variety in serving both fresh and salt pork—the meat that plays an important part in the daily bill of fare in the country home. Salt pork is duly appreciated as a good old standby for serving with boiled dinners, for seasoning the boiled cabbage, potatoes, beans and various other vegetables. Fried salt pork cut in very thin slices like bacon and fried for breakfast is also one of the dependables when other meat is scarce. But fried salt pork may be made an appetizing relish rather than a mere standby, says the Country Gentleman. One of the simplest methods of supplying the appetizing element is to serve fried salt pork in the form of hot brown fritters.

Prepare the favorite fritter batter, or use a simple egg and flour batter, made by heating an egg and sifting in sufficient flour to make a batter of the right consistency to cling to the spoon. No milk or shortening will be required for this simplest of fritter foundations. Put a teaspoonful of baking powder should be sifted into each cupful of flour before the beaten egg is added. Cut the salt pork into very thin slices, remove the rind and fry to a delicate crispness. Then remove the slices from the hot fat, dip each slice into the egg batter until thoroughly coated, take up a little extra batter in a spoon with each separate slice and drop it by spoonfuls into the hot pork fat. Each slice with its generous coating will quickly form a big, puffy, oblong fritter. When served on a dish of mashed potatoes or a platter of hot boiled rice it will prove a delicious dish, well worth the little extra care in preparation.

Yellow cornmeal—the finely powdered rather than the granulated form—will offer another change. Use the cornmeal and baking powder with the simple egg batter instead of the flour. The cornmeal pork fritters with a rich cream gravy, prepared in the pan in which the pork is fried and the fritters are cooked, will serve as a breakfast dish without the mashed potatoes or boiled rice.

The average conscientious farmer's

wife is inclined to guard very zealously her treasured store of good home-cured hams that are to provide her family with the greater proportion of their meat diet for the spring and summer months as well as during the winter. On the other hand, she is inclined to regard the pork shoulders, with their abundance of fat and streaks of lean, as much inferior to the big hams. A little experimenting will prove that when baked whole as spiced shoulders they form a very delicious feast and prove a great saver of ham.

The shoulder should be soaked in cold water for a few hours, washed and thoroughly scraped—the rind being left; but all smoked and blackened portions that might impart a strong flavor to the meat being removed. Place the shoulder in a big iron pot of cold water over the fire and bring it slowly to a boil. Then add the preferred spices and boil slowly for about two hours. Peppercorns, whole cloves and sage, about a teaspoonful of each, tied in a bag and boiled with meat, will impart the correct flavor of spiciness for most palates, although some prefer a bit of mace or grated nutmeg in place of the sage. After two hours of gentle boiling with the spices, remove the shoulder from the pot, pull off the skin and place the meat in a baking pan, fat side up. Half a cupful of vinegar with a cupful of water and two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar should be placed in the bottom of the pan for basting. Spices may also be added to the basting water if desired. Bake the shoulder in a moderate oven until thoroughly tender all through. From two to three hours of slow baking will be required, according to the size of the shoulder. Baste frequently with the spicy liquid throughout the baking process, and the rich, tender meat will lose all resemblance to the despised pork shoulder. Any leftover portions will be good when sliced cold.

RETURN OF POMPON

Pompoms are back again, this time as the sole trimmings on hats, for they are bigger and fluffier than ever, according to the Washington Herald. And as hats are smaller than they have been for seasons past the pompon decorated sort sometimes looks overloaded with trimmings. On the new hats with the big, square crowns and the narrow, irregularly rolled brims, which are posed to obscure one's eyes and to display most of the hair on the opposite side of the head, a pompon is placed slightly at the left of front center, drooping over the rim. A second ball of fluff stands erectly at the right back of the crown. This trimming scheme lends a long effect to a shape which actually is almost round.

WORTH KNOWING

Add a little boiling water to an omelet if you wish to keep it from being tough.

A range will keep black longer if you wash it with soap and water before applying the blacking.

Keep your spices in little glass jars, and a glance will tell you the contents, even if not labeled.

Sprinkle all your coal with water before using in stove or furnace; it will make a hotter fire and burn longer.

To keep lemons have some nice, dry, clean sawdust in a box and bury them in it and they will keep for weeks.—Geneva Times.

PLAIDS GAINING

Plaid designs are surely gaining ground as the season advances, says the Washington Herald. One of the most interesting uses of plaid is in a Panama straw hat, a broad-brimmed model, turned sharply up the left side, and banded about the crown with a rope of Irish crochet. A square ornament of Irish crochet holds the turned-up crown in place.

BEETS ARE ONE QUARTER SUGAR

South Dakota makes a record in sweetness

If recent tests at the South Dakota state college and experiment station are prophetic the day is not far distant when the prairie states will be known by their sugar production rather than by their broad acres of wheat and occasional crop failures. After a quarter century of patient testing of every known variety the South Dakota experts believe they have finally produced a strain of sugar beets that will yield 25 per cent of their weight in saccharine matter. South Dakota claims the world's record for growing concentrated sweetness, says the Country Gentleman.

In the early '80s, when the soil possibilities of this great district were unknown. In order to ascertain what crops could be profitably grown, the experiment station at Brookings undertook an extensive series of experiments with numerous crops. Prof. James H. Shepard, chemist of the South Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station, chose sugar beet culture as his hobby. He believed that beets could be bred up as a sure crop under all conditions of Dakota climate, and with a high sugar content.

He was unable to secure genuine seed before 1891. The crop of that year produced eight tons of beets an acre, with a sugar content ranging from 13 to 17 per cent. The average sugar content of German beet crops was at that time reported to be 14 per cent. Beets must uniformly average 12 per cent sugar to be a profitable commercial crop.

For several years the entire state of South Dakota was tested in sugar beet growing—in 1897 seed being sent to 954 farmers in 59 counties. This particular experiment showed that Shepard's improved beets would yield heavily over the entire state, and with a uniformly high sugar percentage. The average sugar content had by this time been increased to 15 per cent, and a yield of 20 tons to the acre. Many selected beets tested a sugar content of more than 20 per cent. These were preserved as "mothers" for growing seed another season.

In 1897, 1898 and 1907 to 1911 inclusive the United States department of agriculture cooperated with the South Dakota experiment station, and at different times Dr. C. O. Townsend and Prof. F. A. Pritchard were detailed to work with Professor Shepard in making some special experiments.

In 1912 the work was again continued independently of federal cooperation. Tests were now undertaken to produce sugar beet seed on a commercial basis—for what good was a high per cent beet if it remained merely a laboratory product.

She remembered riding along over the prairie on her pony with the corn rustling above her head. She tells this story with much pleasure and adds that Massachusetts does not know what big crops are like. The prairie soil is fairly black, it is so rich, and to her eyes Massachusetts earth looks "like dried apples" by comparison.

Corn Above Her Head

A lady was not long ago invited to a dinner of the Sons and Daughters of Illinois in Boston. She told them that she used to go to school in Illinois and

LOOPS ON SKIRTS

Sev loops underneath the flounce of your silk petticoat and always hang the skirt by these, says the St. Louis Star. Your skirt will retain its freshness and wear longer. Hanging the flounces in an opposite direction from the way they are worn makes them stand out and prevents the set folds and creases which shorten the life of a silk skirt.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Picking Oranges

Picking oranges requires much care, though any one used to picking apples might think that a fruit with such a skin could be tossed about quite freely. The orange pickers wear gloves, so that their finger nails will not mar the tender rinds, and they cut the stem close to the orange, taking heed not to injure the other oranges in the bunch, or the flowers, which are in bloom at the same time.

The oranges are sent to the packer, where they are first washed and dried in the sun. In about three days the skins have wilted and shrunk and then the oranges are polished between brushes to make them shine like gold. Next they are sorted into different grades, of fancy, special and standard. Then they are graded in size by running between ropes that let the smallest oranges slip down into a crate first. They are graded in this way up from the smallest size to the giant oranges, the little ones 300 to the box, the big ones only 48. This shows the immense difference in size in fruit which comes from the same orchard and the same kind of trees.

Corn Above Her Head

A lady was not long ago invited to a dinner of the Sons and Daughters of Illinois in Boston. She told them that she used to go to school in Illinois and

Picture Puzzle



What color? ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE: Grow, sir; gross, sir—grocer.

FRENCH PANCAKES

Beat the yolk of three eggs with a cup of milk, add a teaspoonful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt, sift in flour to thicken to proper consistency for baking, and lastly add a half teaspoonful of olive oil; bake in a hot frying pan well greased, making the cakes the size of the pan; when brown on one side turn on the other; take from the pan, spread with a layer of jelly, roll up and dust with powdered sugar. —Geneva Times.

SCISSORS HOLDER

Any one having a pyrography outfit can easily make a pretty and inexpensive scissors holder from a candy pail cover, which may be obtained from any grocer, writes a contributor to the Los Angeles Express. Cut a pretty girl head from a magazine cover, paste in the middle of the board and then burn it quite dark all around. Buy one half dozen brass hooks and arrange around lower side. It may also be used for button hooks. I find this very useful as well as ornamental.

SQUARE BUTTONS

Have you noticed the tiny, square buttons which are used for trimming some of the newest frocks? These little buttons are made over little wooden forms and are less than half an inch square in some cases, says the Washington Herald. A long row of them, covered with the material of the frock, is very effective on the skirt of a deep red crepe de chine model seen in a local shop.

Finest Quality Whittemore's Shoe Polishes Largest Variety



"GILT EDGE." The only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Blacks and Polishes Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "FRENCH GLOSS." 10c. "ELITE." Combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look at all times in color and lustre to all black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth. 25c. "BABY ELITE" size 10c. "DANDY." Combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. 25c. "STAR" size 10c. "QUICK WHITE." (In liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes. 10c and 25c. "ALBO" cleans and whitens BUCK, NUBUCK, SUEDE, and CANVAS SHOES. In round white cakes packed in zinc boxes, with sponge, 10c. In handsome, large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c. WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

Morse's MILK Chocolate Creams

ALL that a dainty confection can be—perfect in blend, delicate and delicious—the finest, fluffiest creams, firm and "snappy," coated with a specially prepared, high grade Morse Style Milk Chocolate.

ONLY IN RED BOXES
A. G. MORSE CO., ORIGINATORS, CHICAGO

Suit Your Dessert to the Day or Occasion



You can prepare an appropriate dessert for the children's party—for afternoon entertainment—or for the formal dinner—with KNOX Gelatine. These light and delicious desserts are always pleasing, and may be molded in any form desired. Try today!

Knox Maple Cream

1 envelope KNOX Sparkling Gelatine. 1 1/2 cups maple syrup. 2 eggs. 3 pint cream. 1 1/2 cups milk. Pinch of salt. Soak gelatine in 1/2 cup milk ten minutes. Beat one cup of milk in double boiler and add the beaten yolks of the eggs mixed with the half cup of syrup. Stir and cook until the mixture thickens, add gelatine and balance of maple syrup. When cold stir in cream which has been whipped and lastly add beaten whites of eggs. Turn into mold.

KNOX GELATINE

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Theatrical News Music Art Notes

LAMBS' GAMBOLE

The Lambs are preparing for their spring gambole, which will include, according to announcement, "more big names, more cities visited, more miles traveled and more performances given" than any of their previous tours. The opening performance is set for Friday night, May 22, at the Metropolitan opera house, New York. A Saturday matinee is also possible, and Philadelphia may be played Saturday evening. The tour continues as follows: Pittsburgh, May 25; Indianapolis, May 26, matinee; Cincinnati, evening; St. Louis, May 27, matinee and evening; Chicago, May 28, matinee and evening; Buffalo, May 29, matinee, Rochester evening; Boston, May 30, matinee and evening. The Lambs will travel in a special train of 12 cars.

The program is not fully made up, but will doubtless include the usual minstrel first part with vocalists from light and grand opera, and a new morality play by George V. Hobart called "Experience," recently liked on a small scale at one of the Lambs' private monthly gambols.

Among those who have already signed "souvenir contracts" with William Courtleigh, the Shepherd, are: Bruce McRae, DeWolf Hopper, Digby Bell, Raymond Hitchcock, William Collier, James O'Neill, David Belasco, Clay M. Greene, Augustus Thomas, George Broadhurst, George V. Hobart, E. W. Presbury, Winchell Smith, Victor Herbert, Arthur Pryor, Eddie Foy, William Norris, Frank Lalor, Willis Sweetnam, Edwin Stevens, Thomas Ross, Charles E. Evans, Charles J. Ross, Thomas A. Wise, Jefferson DeAngelis, Frank McIntyre, Frank Daniels, Nat Goodwin, William H. Crane, Douglas Fairbanks, William Elliott, Fred A. Stone, David Montgomery, Wilton Lackaye, Robert Edson, Julian Eltinge, Donald Brian, Frank Craven, Holbrook Blinn, Cyril Scott, Andrew Mack, Arthur Byron, Burton Holmes, William Farnum, Edmund Breece, Macklyn Arbuckle, Frank Reicher, George MacFarland, Eugene Cowles, Brandon Tynan, Edwin Milton Royle, Edward Abeles, Henry Blossom, Dr. E. J. Connelly, Henry E. Dixey, Frank Moulton, William Danforth, Taylor Holmes, Nat M. Wills, John Slavin, Frank Deshon, Irving Berlin, George Fawcett, William H. Thompson, William G. Smyth, Frederick Perry, Joseph Brooks, Ernest True, Edgingham Pinto, Hassard Short, Herbert Waterous, Frank Croton, George Hamlin, Scott Welsh, Richie Ling, J. C. Miron, Hal Forde, Otto Forde, Max Mendis, John Hendrix, Vincent Serrano, Ernest Lawford, John Hyams, George Nash, John Devereaux, R. F. Outcault, Robert Mackay, Raymond Hubbell, John L. Golden, Joseph Herbert, Frank Doane, William Faversham.

HERE AND THERE

William Faversham has accepted an invitation to represent America in a series of international Shakespearean performances to be given at the Stratford Memorial Theater, Stratford-upon-Avon, beginning next August.

The Denver Drama League offers a prize of \$50 for the best play submitted by a Colorado writer before June 1, and offers to use its influence in securing a production at a Denver theater.

Viola Allen is to go into vaudeville immediately with a sketch written for her by Herbert Hall Winslow.

Robert Edson is now acting for the films. An unusual method has been taken by the department of the drama at the Carnegie Institute of Technology to assist worthy students. On Thursday Tech is bringing the Ben Greet Players to Carnegie Music Hall to present "As You Like It" in the afternoon and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the evening. The proceeds will be used for scholarships.

PUBLIC IS OFFERED NEW BOND ISSUE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—City Treasurer Walter L. Clarke has sent out invitations for proposals for a \$375,000 sewer loan, the first bonds of the city of Providence ever to be offered for popular subscriptions. This action is taken in accordance with a resolution passed by the common council.

Proposals for the taking up of the whole or any part of the loan will be received by City Treasurer Clarke until noon, Tuesday, April 14, when the bids will be opened. The series will be dated May 1, 1914, and will constitute a 30-year issue, coming due May 1, 1944. The bonds will pay 4 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in May and November. The bonds will be in denominations ranging from \$500 to \$2,000.

COURT ACCEPTS ONE SIEGEL BID

NEW YORK.—One out of the 18 bids made to the federal receivers for the various failed properties operated by Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel in this city was accepted Wednesday by United States Judge Charles M. Hough. That of \$387,600 by a big department store for the merchandise of the Simpson-Crawford Company was taken up unconditionally.

Regarding the other bids the court held that the amounts offered were too far below the value of the property. Judge Hough thought these properties could be sold at auction to better advantage. The wholesale value of them was placed at \$1,149,000. The money offered totaled less than \$480,000.

CITY GETS TWO CONVENTIONS
WORCESTER, Mass.—Conventions of the National Metal Trades Association and the National Machine Tool Builders Association will meet in this city on April 20.

"AIDA" APPLAUDED

Before an audience that almost filled the house, the Boston opera company gave a performance of Verdi's "Aida" on Wednesday evening under the musical direction of Mr. Weingartner. There was keen attention to the work of the artists during the progress of the drama and great enthusiasm at every fall of the curtain. The interpretation was excellent in every respect, though no better than it has been night after night in the last month when houses have been light. The approach of the end of the season seemed to have a drawing influence on the public. It was as though the community was determined that an opportunity soon to pass should not be lost altogether. The singers taking part were the same as at the last representation, except that Mr. Wronski instead of Mr. Mardones was the leading bass, namely: Aida, Mme. Weingartner; Amneris, Mme. Gay; Radames, Mr. Zonatto; Amonasro, Mr. Ancona; priest, Mr. Wronski; king, Mr. Samperi; messenger, Mr. Fusco; priestess, Miss Sharlow.

Victor Maurel, the baritone of star cast fame, who retired from opera after singing with Mr. Russell's San Carlo company, was a guest of Mr. Russell at the performance.

Mr. Caplet, the French conductor, who has put to his credit the productions of "Pelléas and Melisande" and "Louise" and "Meistersinger" since he has belonged to the company, left Boston yesterday to take ship from New York for Europe. It is understood that unless he is invited to a more important post in France, he will return to Boston in 1915 and prepare another Wagnerian production.

NOTES

Mme. Teresa Carreno, the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of April 15.

Harold Bauer, the pianist, will play works of Mozart, Schumann, Beethoven, Franck, Brahms and Chopin at his recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of April 4.

Schumann's C major fantasia and Beethoven's sonata in E flat major, op. 27, No. 1, are the principal numbers on the program of Mr. Paderewski's recital in Symphony hall on the afternoon of April 5.

Carl Flesch, the violinist, will appear at the Symphony concerts of April 3 and 4, presenting the Brahms concerto. The orchestra will play the Mendelssohn "Scottish" symphony and Debussy's "Iberia."

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, will assist at the concert of the Boston Symphony orchestra at Sanders theater, Cambridge, this evening. He will play the Tchaikovsky concerto. The orchestra will play Chadwick's third symphony and the "Siegfried Idyl" and "Tannhauser" overture of Wagner.

TEACHERS SUE FOR PAY

FALL RIVER, Mass.—In an effort to recover two weeks' pay, amounting to \$3,000, 20 school teachers brought action in the superior court Wednesday through Harry Smalley, principal of the John J. McDonough grammar school.

RESERVES TO HAVE INSPECTION

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Capt. Daniel M. Goodrich, commanding the Massachusetts naval reserve will be in attendance at the annual inspection of G company of this city, which will be held at the state armory tonight.

TURNER PRINTS SHOWN

The exhibition just arranged in the print rooms of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts consists of a selection from the "Liber Studiorum" of J. M. W. Turner, bequeathed to the museum by Francis Bullard.

This set of the "Liber Studiorum," believed to be one of the finest and most comprehensive ever brought together, consisting of 107 preliminary etchings, among them states hitherto unknown, 224 proofs, of which 41 are touched and annotated by Turner. Among these are a number of unique impressions. Moreover, there are 93 first states and almost as many later states; in all 535 prints. The wealth of this collection will appear from the fact that the "Liber Studiorum" was to have comprised 100 plates, but was abandoned when 71 had been published, the balance being left in all stages of incompleteness; nine were never carried further than the drawing.

Selections from a small unpublished series of pure mezzotints by Turner himself, known as the "Little Liber," or "Sequel to the Liber," exceedingly rare, have been included in this exhibition, and occupy the last tier of cases.

The importance of so complete a collection will be understood by any one who even hastily scrutinizes the successive changes of each plate from the early engraver's proofs to the published states. These successive phases are illustrated by two, four, even six examples in many instances. The completeness of the collection is well evidenced by the fact that only one of all the subjects of the series ever put on the copper is not represented here.

Every subject of the "Liber" is represented by one or more prints. In all 192 prints from the "Liber Studiorum" and 20 from the "Sequel to the Liber" are exhibited.

A merit even greater than that of completeness is the high standard of beauty of the impressions which constitute the series. Whenever a choice was possible finer impressions were constantly substituted for those of lesser merit or else added to those already in the collection, until it is now hardly probable that the set could be materially improved.

CLEVELAND NOTES

Etchings by Dwight C. Sturges of Boston and paintings by Miss Martha Walter of New York are on view this week at the Gage gallery, Cleveland. The Plain Dealer reproduces two of the Sturges etchings and says:

"The boy with the violin, who might be from our own music settlement, and the woman whose face tells a story of its own, are types of one sort of its pictures in which the humanities are obvious. Landscapes quite as sympathetically portrayed and even the sound draftsmanship of his architecture, lining Boston streets, are no less pleasing as he handles them."

A good showing of modern Dutch masters is on view in one of the smaller rooms of the Gage gallery.

Ornamental panels for the interior of the front entrance of the Cleveland Museum of Art are now being shipped from the Matzen sculpture studio, School of Art, to Georgia, to be cut in marble. The steel frame of the museum building is up and under roof and the stone work will be begun soon. A model of the rotunda of the museum has also been made under the direction of Mr. Matzen.

Paintings by Willis G. Dowden of New York are on view at the Winter gallery and etchings by Frank Brangwyn may be seen at Korner & Woods.

CALIFORNIA AN ART CENTER

Feeling that current art manuals are inclined to leave out western artists of merit, the San Francisco Examiner remarks that among those seldom mentioned is A. J. Brewer, whose high Sierran canvases sell for \$5,000 each and are prized in many galleries. Orrin Peck, whose pictures sell for tall figures whenever they can be found, is not mentioned, nor is Francis McCombs.

The great unknowns of California make a noble list. Among these are Charles J. Dickman, C. D. Robinson, Gottardo Piazoni, Percy Gray, Perlman Nahl, Armin Hansen, whose pictures are on view at Schussler's; Giuseppe Cadonasso, the master of Mills College; Bruce Nelson, Randall Borough, W. R. De Lappe, Lester D. Boronla, Gertrude Boyle Kanno, wife of the Japanese poet; Chris Jorgensen, the Yosemite painter; Grace Hudson, Hugo Fisher, Arthur Cahill, Gertrude Partington, Richard Partington, curator of the Piedmont Gallery; C. K. Hinkel, Maren Froelich, the painter of ballet dancers; Fred Yates of London and San Francisco; Clara Boone, Rupert Schmidt, and John McQuarrie, sculptors; Harry Seawell Clawson, the portrait man; Hagerup and M. Valencia.

The paintings of Charles Partridge Adams, Denver artist, are being exhibited in San Francisco under auspices of the Paul Elder publishing house.

IN PHILADELPHIA

Over 100 exhibits are on the walls of the Plastic Club rooms, comprising the seventeenth annual exhibition of the organization. The pictures will remain on view until April 8. Landscapes, flower pieces, interior scenes and still-life studies fill the gallery walls and overflow into the club's reception rooms. There are not many portraits and figure pieces; but the note of quality in these is high and sustained, says the North American.

The Bryants—Everett L. and Maud Drein—have installed some 30 of their latest works in landscape, still life, flower pieces and portraiture in the Sketch Club's gallery for a two weeks' public exhibition.

NOTES

The water color show at the Cedar Rapids, Ia., public library, has made citizens acquainted with the five works owned by the Cedar Rapids Art Association, works which, it is hoped, will form the nucleus for a future local art museum.

In the exhibition room of the fine arts department of the Boston public library is shown a large and interesting collection of large photographs of German castles, to illustrate the lecture of Dr. Bertling on Friday evening, March 27. The exhibition is made up mainly from the large collection of photographs of German architecture given to the library by Mrs. Bayard Thayer.

Miss Fannie R. Winchell is showing oils and water colors at her studio, 4 Cypress street, Brookline, Mass.

Woman's Forum, Dallas, Tex., will open its third annual art exhibit April 1, to continue one week. Work of established artists as well as of Texas students in New York, London and Paris is to be shown. A collection of 120 etchings is on view at the fair park.

Earl Reed is showing 34 etchings at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore. The Pennsylvania academy has bought for its permanent collection "Asters and Calendulas," by Mrs. Maud D. Bryant. The Peabody Institute has bought Jonas Lie's "Silent River."

The annual exhibition of paintings by

the artists of Portland, Ore., and the vicinity opened yesterday at the Museum of Art, Fifth and Taylor streets, and will remain open until March 29.

Julius A. Hoftrup and Armand Wargay are exhibiting a group of water colors in the public library, Cedar Rapids, Ia. The artists painted in the vicinity last summer.

The Chicago Association of Etchers' exhibition of American painter-etchers will remain in the northeast gallery, formerly occupied by the Antiquarians, at the Art Institute, until April 1. It includes 243 prints by 71 etchers, mainly representative of the younger artists who have studios in various parts of the world, including Tokio, Bruges, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and the length and breadth of America, from New York to Pacific Grove, Cal., and from Minneapolis to New Orleans, with the majority hailing from Chicago, where this ambitious organization has its headquarters.

MEETING OF TREE MEN IS LARGER

AMHERST, Mass.—The second day of the second annual school for tree wardens and foresters was held yesterday at the state agricultural college here. The attendance nearly doubled over that of Tuesday, and it is certain that nearly 60 men will have been present before the school closes. This will be a big increase over the attendance last year. The first speaker of the day was Harold J. Neale, city forester of Worcester, a graduate of the college. He spoke on the development of shade trees for streets and roadsides. Many of his points were illustrated by examples of the trees used in Worcester and by his experiences with this sort of work. Mr. Neale considers the use of shade trees for the decoration of city streets one of the best methods available for city forestry departments.

MOTION PICTURE CENSORSHIP URGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"The moving picture business in Providence is of a fairly high standard, due to the managers themselves and to Superintendent of Police Murray and his assistants, but an advisory board of censors would help to safeguard the standard already existing," declared Mrs. Dwight K. Bartlett, last night in her annual address as president of the Rhode Island State Congress of Mothers.

At the election Mrs. Bartlett was again chosen president. The large attendance at the annual meeting, held at the hall in the Y. W. C. A. building, was declared indicative of the growing interest in the varied phases of child study.

WICHITA TALKING MUNICIPAL BAND

WICHITA, Kan.—A movement is on foot among business men to establish a municipal band. At a meeting of the Wichita Business Association this project was discussed, and it met with approval. Donald Stotler of Kansas City, a member of the municipal band of that city, appeared before the meeting and explained his plan of forming a municipal band in Wichita.

Mr. Stotler figures on a band of 20 instruments. This band will give free concerts in the city parks and play at big occasions. To finance the band he plans a series of 24 paid concerts in the form, which combined with the fund received from the city for playing in the parks, will about pay the expenses of the band. The rest is to be paid by business men.

CUSTOMS ALTERED FOR MIDSHIPMEN

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Midshipmen of the graduating class at the Naval Academy during their final 12 months in the institution will hereafter be treated as officers and have many new privileges. Under the new orders, the first class men may visit the homes of officers and places in Annapolis any afternoon of the week, and accept invitations to luncheons and dinners on Saturdays, and to luncheon on Sundays without any special formality. The conduct grades are abolished.

MINNESOTA LAND SALE IS RECORD

MINNEAPOLIS.—When Theodore Nelson of the state auditor's office disposed of 40 acres of land at public sale at \$248 an acre, the record price for state land sales was touched, the Journal records. The tract is two miles from Eleventh. Also four other tracts in St. Louis county, 200 acres in all, sold at prices ranging from \$110 to \$201 an acre. The sale netted the state more than \$80,000.

MONEY VOTED FOR SCHOOLS

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At the town meeting here yesterday the solution of the problem of town electric lighting, the establishment of an engineering department, purchase of land for a new high school were referred. The finance committee recommended \$63,000 for schools. It was decided to make the appropriation \$66,000.

MR. BEDE URGES PATIENCE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, speaker at the annual dinner of the Board of Trade here last evening declared that optimism, patience and good nature are necessary while the country is solving great business and social problems.



EVERY young fellow in this town will want to wear one of our Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring suits; there's the just right touch of smart style in them that nobody else gets in clothes; and they're here for you.

Suits at \$18 and \$20
Suits at \$25, \$30, \$35.
You can't go wrong on a price for such goods.

The Continental Clothing House

The Store of Quality and Service

651-657 Washington St., Cor. Boylston St.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON.—Lieut.-Col. W. W. L. Sibert, corps of engineers, canal company, March 31, report to chief of engineers for temporary duty.

First Lieuts. B. R. Huntington, M. C.; F. R. Burnside, M. C., and G. G. Divins, M. C., honorably discharged.

Order of March 4 assigning First Lieut. C. Lynn, signal corps, to nineteenth infantry, April 11, amended. He goes to twenty-first infantry.

Chaplain M. G. Doran, tenth infantry, Ft. Leavenworth, July 1 to his regiment. Captain C. B. Stone, Jr., seventeenth infantry, in addition to duties as disbursing officer.

Maj. E. C. Boggs, engineer corps; Capt. R. Wood, cavalry; F. O. Whitlock, cavalry; C. W. Barber, infantry; W. H. Rose, engineer corps, and I. P. Williamson, medical corps, and First Lieuts. G. R. Goethals, engineer corps, A. H. Archer, engineer corps, C. Garlington, engineer corps, and F. Mears, cavalry, to Panama canal, April 1.

Second Lieut. H. H. McGee, second cavalry, West Point, July 1 to regiment. Capt. W. P. Platt, coast artillery corps, from Sixty-seventh company, on unassigned list as instructor to coast artillery reserves of California.

Changes in quartermaster corps: Col. A. L. Smith, war college, June 15, to charge of general depot, New York city, relieving Lieut.-Col. M. G. Zalinski, who sails about July 5 for Philippines; Lieut. C. S. Wood, charge of the Boston depot and of construction work at Ft. Stark, N. H.; relieving Col. G. B. Davis, who goes to Seattle depot, relieving Maj. H. J. Gallagher, the latter to sail about July 5 for the Philippines; Capt. F. B. Watson will relieve Maj. B. T. Clayton as disbursing quartermaster at West Point, temporarily, about April 25, and when relieved to camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone. These from Philippines to United States: Capt. J. S. Hardin, July 15; Maj. H. M. Lord, Aug. 15, and Maj. M. C. Buckley, Aug. 15.

C. Art. transfers: Capt. C. S. M. English forty-third to one hundred and forty-seventh company, and Capt. G. L. Wertenbaker from one hundred and forty-seventh to the forty-third company, pany.

First Lt. R. T. Phinney, twenty-first infantry, from assign. to that regiment, April 10.

Leaves: Capt. T. F. Ryan, cavalry, 5 days; Capt. A. B. Barber, engineer corps, 2 months; Capt. F. H. Cameron, Jr., retired, 10 days.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral C. F. Pond, commissioned, from March 10.

Capt. E. H. Durell, commissioned, from Feb. 13.

Commander S. S. Robison, detached

bureau of steam engineering, March 31, to command the Jupiter.

Commander J. M. Reeves, detached command Jupiter, to command St. Louis.

Lieut.-Commander J. C. Fremont, Jr., commissioned from Dec. 20, 1913.

Lieut. F. N. Eklund, commissioned from July 1, 1913.

Lieut. E. F. Johnson, commissioned, from Dec. 20, 1913.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. H. Connor, detached the Pittsburgh; to the Jupiter.

Ensign D. B. Hawley, detached the Pittsburgh; to the Intrepid.

Ensign H. E. Saunders, detached, naval observatory, March 27, 1914; to post-graduate course, naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Medical Inspector E. S. Bogert, detached naval medical school, April 3, 1914; to naval medical supply depot, New York, N. Y.

Medical Inspector S. G. Evans, detached naval medical school, Washington, D. C., April 1, 1914; to fleet surgeon, Pacific fleet.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. F. Sheehan, to naval medical school, Washington, D. C., April 1.

Assistant Surgeon A. L. Bass, medical relief corps, commissioned from Feb. 27.

Assistant Surgeon R. M. Little, medical relief corps, commissioned from March 10.

Assistant Surgeon Henry McDonald, medical relief corps, commissioned from March 9.

Pay Director F. T. Arms, commissioned from Feb. 19.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. C. Gwynne, commissioned, from Dec. 7, 1913.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. J. Luebsinger, to the Panther.

Chief Boatswain Isidor Nordstrom and Chief Boatswain N. A. Johnson, commissioned, from Feb. 3, 1914.

Boatswain Q. R. Thomson, detached the Glacier; to the New Orleans.

Pay Clerk N. B. Olsen, appointed; to the Illinois.

Movements of Vessels

Paducah, at Cienfuegos.

Glacier, Mazatlan to Topolobampo.

Uncas, at Newport.

Macdonough, at New York navy yard.

Arctura, at Pensacola.

Justin, San Francisco to Mazatlan, via San Diego.

Duncan, at Boston.

Reid, Key West to Dry Tortugas.

Dolphin, at Veracruz.

Wyoming, Delaware, Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Kansas and Lebanon, at southern drill grounds.

Vermont, from Norfolk on trial run.

CORPUS CHRISTI GAINS WATERWAYS

Government Dredging Channel for Which City Wharf Is Built and, With Intercoastal Canal, Low Rates Are Due

GROWTH NOW MARKED

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—Improvements promising better conditions of residence and for doing business are being made here in various ways, including further development of water transportation facilities. Such recent projects include a municipal wharf to accommodate the shipping that will use the channel which the United States government is dredging to the waterfront. Much importance is attached to the completion of the intercoastal canal which is to connect the Mississippi river with the Rio Grande below Brownsville and is to extend through Louisiana and Texas.

With both rail and water transportation thus combining here it is expected that freight rates, which now are considered high, will be lowered. Other evidences of progress include the introduction of a street railway, a sewer system, 150 blocks of street pavement and the erection of two hotels.

Roads running throughout Nueces county, of which Corpus Christi is the county seat, compare favorably with those of other counties. The county commissioners hope to issue bonds in the near future to hard surface the highways with gravel for about 150 miles radiating from Corpus Christi and touching points of interest in the county.

One of the largest ranches in the world owned by a single individual, the Santa Gertrudis, belonging to Mrs. H. M. King, is located near Kingsville, about 40 miles from here.

The agricultural possibilities of this section are just commencing to be appreciated. The soil is such that it is considered as good cotton land as there is in the state. Vegetable and truck



(H. A. Reuter, architect)

City hall building in busy coast community

gardening have not received the attention they would were it not for the great distance to the large markets. This is one of the problems that the farmers have to contend with at present, as cabbage, cucumbers, onions, tomatoes, beans and other vegetables are said to be grown as early here as in any part of the United States.

It is believed that the future of Corpus Christi is as promising as that of any town on the coast. The city is favored with plenty of sunshine throughout the year, making it a pleasant place in which to live, especially for those not caring for high altitudes, as it is at about sea level. The population, which now is about 10,000, has more than doubled within the last 10 years.

In the summer of 1885 La Salle, the French explorer, sailed into the quiet waters of a bay which he named Corpus Christi, it being the holiday of the feast so named, June 14. It is believed that the balmy atmosphere and peaceful harbor appealed strongly to this adventurous Frenchman.

Few towns have a more attractive or

beautiful location than this one, situated at the base of a crescent-shaped and land-locked bay of about 150 square miles. The beach bordering on this bay is considered very favorable for bathing, there being plenty of surf and, it is said, no undertow. Those who have visited Naples are pleased to trace a resemblance between the two cities, so it is sometimes called "The Naples of the Gulf."

In the autumn of 1845 Gen. Zachary Taylor, on his way to Mexico with his army, stopped here, and with him were Lieut. U. S. Grant, afterward President; Franklin Pierce, also later President; Jefferson Davis, afterward secretary of war and president of the confederacy; General Bragg and others who became famous. This army camped on the beach north of Corpus Christi, where the Corpus Beach hotel has recently been built.

The town's growth was slow until 1905, when the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railroad entered it. Since then the advance has been steady and substantial.

Managua Talks Canal

LOAN PLANS NOW CHIEF NICARAGUA POLITICAL ISSUE

People Said to Approve Efforts to Raise Funds, Disagreeing Only as to Concessions That Are to Be Given in Exchange

WATER ROUTE A TOPIC

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—Nicaragua is in great need of money and the government is being upheld in any legitimate effort to secure funds with which to carry on developments and pay outstanding obligations. At the same time opinion differs here as to how far the administration may go in its desire to secure money. The question of a loan in the United States, based on the treaty that binds Nicaragua to cede certain privileges, has raised a political issue that now confronts the nation quite forcibly.

A canal across Nicaraguan territory may not become a fact soon, but whatever the fate of the treaty entered into with the United States, the right as to who is to build such a waterway is now one of the considerations. Nicaraguans dreamed of such a canal long before the Panama enterprise was begun by the United States. Lake Nicaragua and in some lesser degree, Lake Managua, invited such an undertaking. All Central America considered itself in a measure a party to such a canal.

Alleged Infringement

And now come Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras as protestants against Nicaragua doing anything which they claim may infringe on their particular rights in the premises. That is, Costa Rica claims that it possesses riparian rights in the San Juan river that should prevent Nicaragua doing anything there without Costa Rica's consent. Salvador and Honduras protest on the ground that Nicaragua cannot grant the United States a naval base in the bay of Fonseca on the Pacific coast, because that water is surrounded by a territory where the ownership is indivisible between the three nations.

All these objections make the situation complicated. The treaty with the United States now awaiting ratification makes particular mention of a canal to be built by no other power in case it is built at all. In view of the present state of affairs it may have some interest to see what was thought of such a canal years ago.

The discovery of gold in California led to investigation as to the best means for crossing the continent. The Panama railroad was built between 1850 and 1855. A reconnaissance of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Mexico was also carried on. Negotiations were entered into with Nicaragua to support a company which had obtained the rights to build a canal via Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan river.

Vanderbilt Survey

The survey for this route was made for Cornelius Vanderbilt. During the presidency of General Grant renewed activity was shown by the United States government in the various enterprises. Count de Lesseps began his Panama canal work in 1879, to drop it 10 years later. The Tehuantepec route was abandoned and for a while it looked as if the Nicaragua canal was to be a fact.

The official report submitted to the President of the United States government, on Feb. 7, 1876, read partly that the canal "begins on the Atlantic side, at or near Greytown, runs by canal to the San Juan river, thence follows its left bank to the mouth of the San Carlos river, at which point navigation of the San Juan river begins, and by the aid of three short canals of the aggregate length of 35 miles reaches Lake Nicaragua; from thence across the lake and through the valleys of the Rio del Medio and the Rio Grande, to what is known as the port of Brito, on the Pacific coast. It possesses, both for the construction and maintenance of a canal, greater advantages, and offers fewer difficulties from engineering, commercial and economic points of view, than any of the other routes shown to be practical by surveys sufficiently in detail to enable a judgment to be formed of their relative merits."

The Nicaraguan people are waiting to see how good an account the Panama route will give of itself. If business should be of such volume as to tax the route across the isthmus, there are those here who believe it is only a question of time when Nicaragua will once more come to the front as a bidder for a water route between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

CALDAS STATUE FOR BOGOTA

BOGOTA, Colombia—A statue of Francisco Jose de Caldas, one of the notable heroes of the Colombian struggle for independence, has been erected in this city through subscriptions of the members of the Polo Club. The work was done by the French sculptor Verlet.

WEST COAST WANTS PRINCE

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean minister at Berlin is credited with having induced Prince Henry of Prussia also to visit the west coast on his trip to South America.

MEXICO TO HAVE FEDERAL BANK IS WORD OF OFFICIAL

Institution Will Aim, It Is Said, at Benefiting the Public—Statement Intended to Reassure

MEXICO CITY—A federal bank to be conducted under government auspices is now being planned, according to a statement by a high official connected with the treasury department.

"The federal bank whose establishment is planned will be subject in every respect to the same exigencies and laws which govern all the banks of the republic," the official said. "With so many opponents to the scheme as there are, for motives known to themselves, the government is not surprised that considerable alarm was created."

"This was expected, as well as the consequent drop in foreign exchange which took place. The case is similar to that which occurred recently when the public suddenly became panicky over the state bank bills, which are now accepted everywhere, thanks to the government's arrangement to guarantee their prompt redemption at their respective points of issue in such tender as the holder may desire. The same solidity exists back of the plan for the federal bank, and when the public comes to realize this there will be a reaction in the opinion regarding that institution. Exchange will rise again, and there will be a vast improvement over the financial conditions which have prevailed during the past few months."

"The institution which the government plans to establish will be a real and immediate benefit to the public, not only under the present circumstances of the nation, which must become normal again with the end of the war, but in future epochs of peace. Then the government, thanks to its establishment of the federal bank, can avail itself of that institution to watch over the principal financial operations which are carried out in the republic and exert its efforts to the greatest advantage for preserving the national credit."

"Besides, as the banknote is a form of money, I think the government alone should issue it."

PERUVIAN ARTIST GAINS TRIBUTE OF HIS COUNTRYMEN

LIMA, Peru—In a recent issue of Variedades, Sr. Jose Galvez pays an exceptional compliment to that young Peruvian artist, Gonzales Gamarra, whose work is beginning to attract the attention of many South Americans outside of Peru. Sr. Gamarra first drew attention to himself by his work as a cartoonist. But he is now winning fame in other artistic directions.

Quoting from Sr. Galvez's appreciation, the following is characteristic of the whole: "For many, Gonzales Gamarra is a magnificent master of fun, a distinguished caricaturist, a product of the national artistic humor, prolific in juvenile types that depict a character in a marvelous manner, catching a gesture, and laughing good-naturedly at humanity. But there is much more. Gonzales is an artist in the noblest and fullest sense of the word, a true lover of the beautiful to whom beauty has granted the precious gift of its expression. His sketches taken from life acquire that artistic exactness which enables whatever it touches. The angles which show to our eyes come from his privileged hands touched with the charm of illusion, and even the accustomed places we see daily without noting, acquire through the work of the artist a new worth in beauty which makes them admirable."

EMPLOYEES TOLD TO AVOID POLITICS

MEXICO CITY—A circular has been issued to the chiefs of all the different departments of the National Railways by the management of that company calling upon all the employees to abstain from discussing political matters during work hours.

The circular says it is against the rules of the company for employees to mix in politics, and that the company insists that such discussions be not held. The officers are asked to make this known to the employees of the department, so as to avoid the scandal which would arise should the federal employees find themselves obliged to make arrests for mixing in political matters.

UNITED STATES IS LARGE CUSTOMER

LA PLATA, A. R.—There is no longer any question that the United States is to prove a good customer for Argentine beef. The figures for January are at hand. These show that of a total of 388,368 quarters of beef exported during that month the United States absorbed 28,489 quarters. This quantity is not large when considered in the whole, but it is a beginning that promises good result, since the beef appears to have found favor in the north.

The exports for January are the second largest for that month in five years. The shipments for January, 1910, were 197,210 quarters; 1911, 324,536 quarters; 1912, 280,912 quarters; 1913, 397,920 quarters.

In order properly to understand and appreciate the activities and aspirations of any people it would seem necessary to know something about such a people's historic past. A nation like Argentina, for instance, illustrates through its political evolution how struggles for liberty, governmental and economic, have planted this South American republic on its present firm foundation. It may not be common knowledge, but almost all of the republics to the south have formed their constitutions along the lines of the United States. No name is held in higher honor in Buenos Aires than that of Washington. United States history is taught in Argentina, and democracy is far removed from the autocratic rule that once gave Spain dominion in the southern latitude.

The George Washington of South America belongs to several nations. The 25th of May, 1810, is regarded the birthday of Argentine independence and Mariano Moreno, secretary of the revolutionary junta, is considered one of the pioneers in the war for freedom. But General Jose de San Martin comes upon the scene as the great liberator, and with him are linked such names as Manuel Belgrano and Martin Pueyrredon.

In 1826 Bernardo Rivadavia was elected President of the Argentine confederation. Although a builder-up, Rivadavia was compelled to go to war with Brazil. As a result of this conflict Uruguay was made independent. A serious opposition developed to Rivadavia's plan for unifying the nation. Buenos Aires, as well as the provinces, protested. The President resigned and Vicente Lopez, a federalist, succeeded him. For the next two years Argentina suffered from political strife. Then Juan Manuel de Rosas made himself the master of the country. From 1829 to 1852 Rosas played the dictator to the full, and then his downfall came as a result of the blockade by the united French and English fleets.

Bartolome Mitre may be termed a Lincoln of Argentina. On him devolved the task of putting down a civil war of great dimensions. When elected President in 1861 he also succeeded in bridging the gap between the opposing factions. Disturbances in the provinces continued, but during his term he paved the way for the peaceful election of Dr. Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, whose conduct of affairs was broad-minded and upright. From the time of Sarmiento to President Roque Saenz Pena, Argentine history was not without its ruffled surface. But the nation was established firmly and today this South American republic is a fine example of self-government. The public squares of Buenos Aires teem with monuments to the loyal sons who contributed toward making the country great.

BORAX LAKE IN PANORAMA OF CHILEAN RAILWAY TRIP

Glistening Beds Near Ascotan Said to Contain World's Largest Deposit of This Mineral—Volcanoes San Pedro and San Pablo Passed by Mountain Train

LA PAZ, Bolivia—In previous correspondence an account was given of the traveling from Antofagasta, Chile, as far as San Pedro station, on the line of the Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway Company. This is less than one third of the entire distance between the Pacific port and the capital of Bolivia. The real mountain climbing begins at San Pedro. Shortly after leaving the station the train skirts the base of the majestic volcanoes, San Pedro and San Pablo. From the crater of the former ascends a constant volume of smoke, and though it has not shown greater signs of activity than this in recent years it is evident that it has been in eruption in comparatively modern times.

The summit of the main line is reached at a level of 13,000 feet above the sea, at Ascotan. This place is 223 miles from Antofagasta. From Ascotan the track descends a thousand feet to Cellobar, where is located the wonderful lake of borax. For a distance of 24 miles parallel with the lake the train goes forward. The borax lake glistens with a peculiar radiance, and the slopes of the mountain coming down to the lake are also bright with metallic hues. There are occasional stretches of green water between the borax beds in the lake. This lake is considered the largest single deposit of borax in the world.

At Olague station is the junction of the branch line connecting with the great copper mines at Collahuasi. This branch and the newer Potosi line are considered to be higher than any other railway lines in the world, as their rails reach an altitude of 15,809 feet and 15,814 feet above sea level. The panorama that spreads before the traveler is magnificent and compelling.

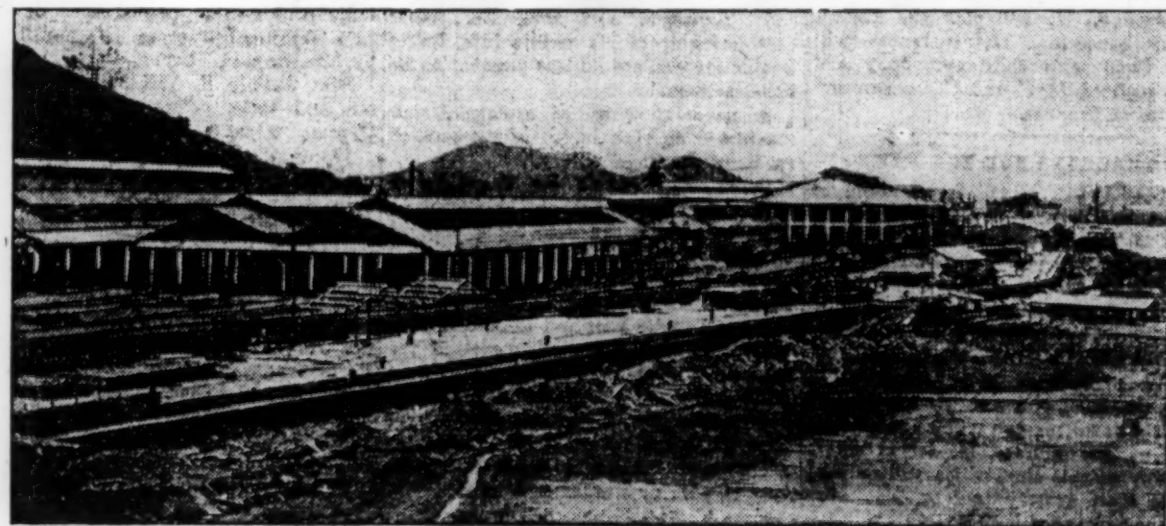
The frontier between Chile and Bolivia is now crossed. For a distance of 200 miles the road runs at an almost uniform level of 12,000 feet above the sea. The next town of any consequence is Yuni, where most of the 5000 inhabitants are Indians. This is the first place where the llama is encountered. This animal is the great burden carrier of the Andes. It is used for transporting minerals, going in troops of 100, and taking several weeks for making the journey.

Potosi is the next stopping place. Of all Spanish-American cities Potosi is probably the most famous, for the wealth of its silver mines attracted Spanish settlers in the early days of the conquest. Enormous quantities of precious metals were shipped to Spain during the reigns of Charles V. and Philip II. The first mint for the coining of money in South America was erected here.

At a distance of 574 miles from Antofagasta lies Oruro. This is the terminus of the Antofagasta railway. Oruro has about 8000 inhabitants. The town lies in the center of one of the richest mining territories in the world. The final lap of the journey takes place in the train of the Bolivia Railway Company. The railway connecting with La Paz begins at Lake Titicaca and the traveler who undertakes this trip, with the magnificent picture unfolding before his eyes as he enters the fertile valley below, is not likely ever to forget the scene.

Lake Titicaca is the largest fresh

water body in South America, and it lies at an altitude of 12,838 feet above sea level. When the traveler finally enters La Paz it has been a journey unique in every particular.



Floor plans of docks of Pacific terminals at Panama waterway 1300 feet long

TRADE NOTES

LIMA, Peru—A report is current that the government has arranged to settle the French claims, which may be followed by the placing of a loan in France.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—A conservative forecast has been made to the effect that there will be a credit balance of \$520,000 in the national treasury at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1914.

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—The Salvador Auto Club has been organized to engage in a propaganda for the building of good roads throughout the republic.

ASUNCION, Paraguay—The "Domingo Barthe" and "Teutonia" steamship companies are now competing with the Compania N. Mihanivich for the business on the Paraguay and Paran rivers.

BAHIA, Brazil—The bureau organized to supply water for Bahia, Sergipe, Piahy and other sections has succeeded in furthering agriculture during the long dry seasons.

MEXICO CITY—Mexican exports the first five months of the fiscal year 1913-14 decreased \$36,641,322 or 26.06 per cent compared with the same period in 1912-13.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The municipality of Villa Maria proposes to raise a loan of \$130,000, the money to be used in street paving.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—Over 29,000,000 pounds of tagua nuts, vegetable ivory, were shipped to the United States in 1913. The nuts bring on an average \$3.41 per 100 pounds at the shipping point.

BALBOA SEES RECORD WORK IN TERMINALS

Speed and Efficiency of Canal Organization Manifest in Buildings and Docks at Pacific Port—Pier to Be 1300 Feet Long

FOUNDATIONS GO DEEP

BALBOA, C. Z.—The thoroughness and speed that have marked the construction of the canal are evident in the building of the town of Balboa. The Balboa terminals promise to be on a scale of exceptional magnitude. The construction visible above ground does not begin to indicate the work necessary to give the docks and piers their solid foundation.

The dock shown in the illustration was built on concrete piling sunk to depths varying from 80 to 90 feet. The entire dock is of reinforced concrete. It is 1300 feet long and 80 feet wide. It is to be entirely covered with a two-story building, also concrete, and tile roof, intended to make it fireproof.

The repair shops and the storehouses are building back of the docks. The return of Colonel Goethals to the zone is expected to give new impetus to the work, although in his absence in the United States there has been no interruption of activity. Governor Goethals has a way, however, of advancing matters by his presence. The town, it is believed, will be completed in record time after the Governor assumes charge.

The administration building is expected to be finished by June 1. Governor Goethals is to have the house he occupied at Culebra brought here, and it is known that he is going to be as democratic as if he were to be one of the operating force.

In the work of sinking the caissons to support the new wharves and pier pieces of wood in good state of preservation are frequently recovered from strata 50 feet or more below the present surface of the ground. A caisson sunk for pier No. 1 struck a log at 59 feet below sea level, or 67 feet below the surface, which was so large that it was necessary to cut it to pieces with axes in order to let the shoe of the caisson pass on to bedrock. A section of the log, with the bark on, was

ARGENTINE SHIP NAMED FOR FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL RULER

Tribute Paid Bernardo Rivadavia in Appreciation of His Efforts in Behalf of Democracy—Domingo Faustino Sarmiento May Have Monument in New England

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The cosmopolitan aspect of Buenos Aires, the busy scenes along the streets, the undoubted prosperity of the capital, all these compelling facts, as they dawn on a chance visitor, leave little time for inquiry as to the historic incidents that preceded the establishment of the republic and the careers of the men responsible for Argentina's rise as a great nation. Buenos Aires has many splendid monuments to its loyal sons. As one passes by these tokens offered by a grateful people, some chance remark may be heard as to what made the one or the other Argentine great in the eyes of his countrymen. But, on the whole, persons from a distance know little about the leaders who labored so loyally in order that the nation might be established on a firm foundation.

Rivadavia's Trials

As the Argentine dreadnought Rivadavia is approaching the hour when this latest addition to the navy is due in home waters, the name of the man for whom the battleship is named, President Bernardo Rivadavia, is on many lips. The name of another former President of the republic, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, is also much discussed. For at a moment when the Rivadavia is completing its trials in the waters near Boston, where the warship was built, there is much talk that the Argentine nation contemplates presenting a statue of President Sarmiento to the New England city. The statue of Sarmiento, as one of the great educators of Argentina, would find a fitting place in the northern center of culture.

As to President Rivadavia's occupancy of his high office in this country, he was in reality the first constitutional ruler of the republic. Argentina's independence dates back to 1810, when San Martin brought to the peoples in that section of the new world freedom from the Spanish yoke. But a national constitution was not made practical until 1825. Rivadavia's policy was centralization. He waged war against the established church. He assumed the role of a civil dictator, but his measures were for the purpose of unifying the

country and making the democratic ideal secure.

Rivadavia was met by tremendous opposition. His reform measures did not suit the reactionaries, the survivors of a regime that made Spain predominant. In 1827 he resigned the presidency and went into retirement abroad.

Quite a different man from Rivadavia was Sarmiento, who became President in 1868. The political period between them was beset with many difficulties. President Rosas appeared and held the reins for many years. His rule was generally looked upon as tyrannical. When Dr. Sarmiento was chosen head of the republic Buenos Aires began its remarkable development as a world city.

Sarmiento devoted himself to furthering the educational interests of his country. Early in life he went away from home. He lived in Chile for years, and there established the first normal school in South America. He traveled much in the United States, and made the acquaintance of Horace Mann. As a result of his visit to Boston he wrote a treatise on popular education published by the Chilean government.

Advanced Education

After returning to Argentina, Sarmiento was made director of public instruction. He became a senator, and afterward Argentine minister to the United States. It was during his stay at Washington that his nation elected him President, and he assumed office on Oct. 12, 1888.

In respect to educational work the policies of Rivadavia and Sarmiento coincided. The statue of Gen. George Washington is one of the striking monuments of this city, and the Buenos Aires youth are familiarizing themselves with the career of the first President of the United States. The people think it would be a step toward better understanding between the two nations were the northern country to become better acquainted with the careers of the leaders who have given honor and prosperity to Argentina.

RECEIPTS FROM MEXICAN DUTIES ARE TABULATED

VERACRUZ, Mex.—The government has just been able to compile a statement covering the receipts in custom duties during the first month of 1914. There was a total of \$3,827,031 in customs duties received from all the ports of the republic during the month of January. Veracruz came first in the list, with receipts amounting to \$2,188,967. Tampico came second, with \$451,143 and Progreso was third in the list, with \$274,103.31.

The sum of \$172,858 was collected at the port of Mazatlan during January. Mexico City was fifth on the list, with \$144,364. Piedras Negras came next with \$103,972, followed by Tuxpam, with \$87,703 and Coatzacoalcas, with \$79,566. During the month \$56,656 was collected at Santa Rosalia, \$44,674 at Salina Cruz and \$35,383 at Mexicali.

The receipts from other custom houses of the republic during January were as follows: Frontera, \$32,673; Acapulco, \$24,573; Laredo, \$22,564; Guaymas, \$18,177; Manzanillo, \$18,170; Chetumal, \$16,452; Isle del Carmen, \$14,417; Tijuana, \$11,733; La Paz, \$9443; Campeche, \$8900; Ensenada, \$5428; Bahia de la Magdalena, \$3864.

No customs receipts were received during the month from the following ports, which have been closed to traffic by order of the department of hacienda: Nogales, Agua Prieta, La Morita, Matamoros, Camargo, Guerrero, Mier, Topolamp, and Ciudad Juarez.

SOUTH AMERICAN ASKED TO JOIN PEACE CAMPAIGN

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Dr. Emilio Frers, president of the Museo Social Argentino, is in receipt of a joint communication from Charles H. Sherrill, the former United States minister to Argentina, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, requesting the cooperation of the museum in a propaganda for world peace as conducted by the Carnegie foundation.

Accompanying the letter was a quantity of literature covering the work of the association for international conciliation which is to be distributed in quarters where such material will be welcomed. The proposition is before Dr. Frers to begin a campaign of education for universal peace with special relation to the benefit such a campaign would be to the various republics in America. Argentina has for some time been active along such a line but it is expected that the cooperation of so country-wide an organization as the Museo Social Argentino will go far toward making the international movement a success. One aim will be to make the leading men in the north and the south acquainted with each other and to encourage the gathering of students in international conferences.

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LOG HOUSE HELD FREMONT'S SCHOOL

City on the Sandusky Now Having Educational Equipment Worth \$250,000, in 1816 Had a Population of Only 200

GROWTH IS NORMAL

FREMONT, O.—Started in 1816 in a little rough log house on the west side of the Sandusky river in historic Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, the public schools of this city—buildings, equipment and grounds—today represent a value estimated at \$250,000 and an expenditure of \$30,000 a year for tuition, including supervision.

The little log house was on the site of the present fireproof high school building, completed in 1911 at a cost of

were all supported by private subscriptions. Only spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography were taught.

About 1833 an additional building with four rooms was erected. The schools were then, for the first time, graded. Primary, elementary, grammar and high school departments were provided. Algebra, philosophy and chemistry were made parts of the high school course of studies.

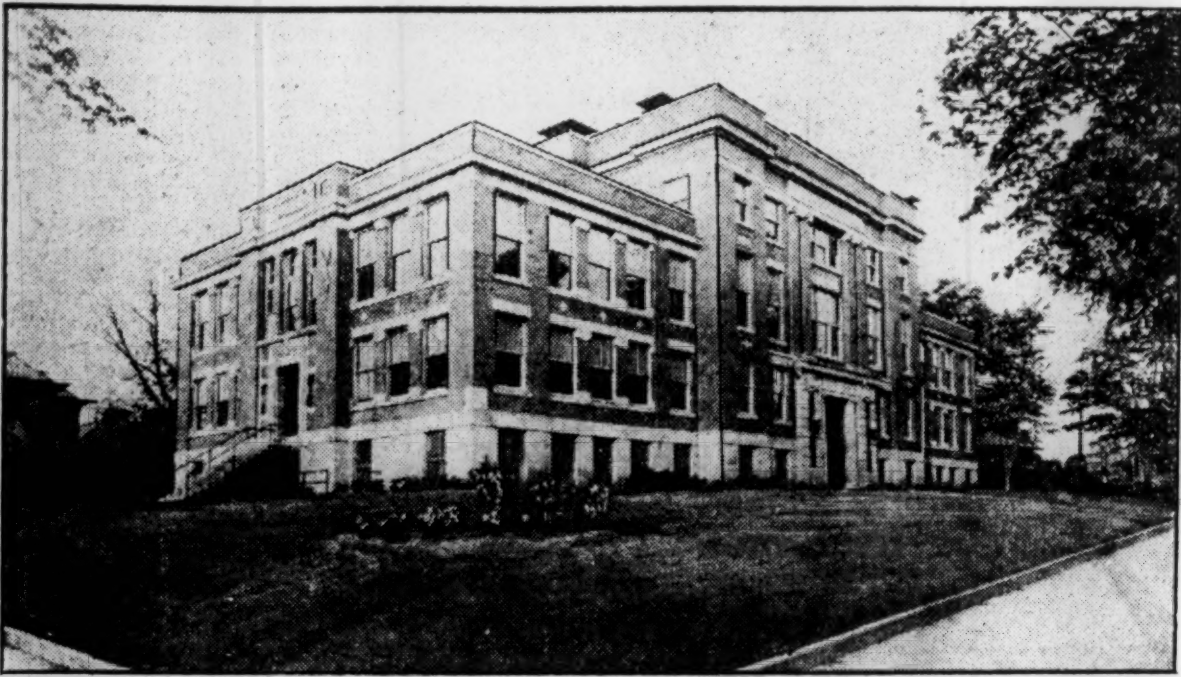
No marked changes occurred in the conduct of the schools until 1864, except that additional facilities were provided in the way of buildings and employment of teachers, to meet the wants of the gradually increasing population. In that year, under the able administration of William W. Ross, superintendent, the public schools were reorganized.

The school period of 12 years was separated into three departments of four years each, primary or elementary, grammar and high school—with curricula

includes a large central study hall, seated with adjustable, individual settee desks and recitation class rooms furnished with tablet arm chairs. A telephone system connects all class rooms with the superintendent's office. An electric clock system is installed with a central master clock, and secondary clocks in all rooms, together with a program system which works automatically. The auditorium, furnished with opera chairs, to accommodate 700 persons, is of special service both to the school and community. Plateglass is used in all windows.

This high school is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges, and now offers six distinct courses of study—the college entrance, the Latin, the German, the scientific, the commercial and the English course. From the high school have graduated 297 boys and 528 girls.

Manual training, now self-sustaining, is not restricted to the high school, but



High school and neatly laid out grounds in Fremont, O.

\$100,000 and having a capacity of 400 pupils. The population of the town in 1816 was only 200. In the next year or two the log house was removed, and a larger and better house of hewn logs, cut from the then surrounding forest, erected in its place. This house served until 1834.

Going to school at the log house and in the stone house, its successor, is remembered by Dr. P. Beaupre and Mrs. Maria Hicks, both of whom have seen the place grow to its present size.

The log house was burnt by public authority in the fall of 1834 and the rough stone house was built on its site, and a brick structure on the east side. These served the school wants for 20 years.

Prior to 1825 no public funds were provided by taxation, and the schools

made obligatory, and providing for graduation of pupils completing a course through the high school, in which the following courses were adopted—English, Latin-English, and Latin and English. This system has been adhered to substantially from its adoption to the present, only modified by such changes as the times and general educational progress have demanded.

The schools, like the city, have had a normal growth. Professor Ross remained superintendent for 42 years, passing away in 1906. His son, W. D. Ross, filled the vacancy for the year. Then the present superintendent, Prof. J. E. Collins, was chosen. In 1895, the kindergarten was adopted, and there are now three of these schools successfully conducted.

The plan of the high school building

also is offered to the seventh and eighth grades. Domestic science and domestic art are for girls of the high school, while sewing is offered to the seventh grade, and cooking to the eighth grade, in all the schools. Work in fine arts is elective. The gymnasium is splendidly equipped, and open only to high school students. The city has no Y. M. C. A., so the high school gymnasium is planned to parallel as nearly as possible this feature of Y. M. C. A. work.

The announced policy of the school authorities, under the direction of Superintendent Collins, is to meet the interests of the individual pupil, to follow his own natural bent and to pursue those subjects which will function in his own life and make him a more efficient citizen.

BRITAIN KEEPING CONTROL OF OIL FIELDS INSIDE THE EMPIRE

Colonial Governors Given Directions to Regulate Leases, Which Crown May Take if Necessary

BIG ALUMINUM PLANT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In view of the recent discussions in the House of Commons on the subject of the oil reserve, the colonial secretary's circular despatch is especially interesting. The governors of the crown colonies, protectorates and self-governing dominions in which oil has already been found are directed that oil leases shall go only to companies whose chief offices and works are within the British empire, that the greater number of the directors shall be English, and that the companies must be registered in England or the colonies. The crown, it is stated, may take over oil leases and work them if it is considered necessary, and oil fields may not be controlled by a corporation representing another country.

Power From Alpine Rivers

There has recently been completed, in the Argenti valley of the Alps, a hydro-electric plant of 49,000 horsepower, comprising 28 turbine sets. This plant, which is said to be the largest of its kind in France, is to be used in the production of aluminum. It has been constructed by the Societe Electro-Metallurgique Francaise, and the power is obtained from the rivers Gironde and Durance, dams being built at Vallouise and Preles. The Petit Marseillaise in describing this power station says that the water is brought from the two rivers to the powerhouse by underground canals. The Gironde canal is especially interesting since, to enable the Durance gorge to be crossed, a siphon three meters in diameter has been constructed, forming an elliptic arch with a span of 64 meters and a height of 110 meters above the river.

Working With Elements

A year ago the possibility of the transmutation of elements was discussed at some length in technical papers and in the press, as the result of certain papers read before the Chemical Society, one by Prof. Norman Collie and H. S. Patterson, and another the work of Sir William Ramsay. By some people the experiments described were acclaimed as showing that one element had been changed into another, or that matter had

Scholars Compare Notes

Prof. R. J. Strutt informed the Royal Society last December that he had repeated Professor Collie's experiments and had failed to find any traces of these gases. The lecturer stated that possibly Professor Strutt had been too careful and that the neon and helium had been retained by the large mass of charcoal used, or else by the splashes of platinum formed from the disintegrating electrodes.

At the end of his lecture Professor Collie modified his statement that the gases could not come from the electrodes, and said that some recent experiments seemed to show that metallic electrodes may give off helium and neon under a long-continued electric discharge. It was possible, too, that the gases might come from mercury. But this clue might be false, and although many new facts had been discovered, the origin of the helium and neon was still obscure.

MANUFACTURES IN COLORADO HELPED

DENVER, CO.—The Denver Manufacturers Association has been organized at a meeting of 75 manufacturers for the building up and protection of the Colorado manufacturing industry and the extending of their market in Colorado. It will at once begin a campaign in favor of the consumption by home people of Colorado-manufactured products, the Times explains.

SPOKANE WANTS FARM WORKERS

SPOKANE—With spring work well under way on the farms surrounding Spokane, regular summer wages are now being paid to farm laborers and nearly every employment agency of Spokane is being called upon to help supply the demand for ranch hands, the Chronicle reports.

In most cases now from \$35 to \$40 a month and board is being offered for such laborers. It is still the belief of many of the local employment agents that there will be a scarcity of farm labor throughout the Spokane territory this season.

COUNCIL BLUFFS IMPROVES PARK

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—A. U. Morrell of Minneapolis, landscape gardener and park planner, has begun the preliminary work of arranging working plans for the esthetic development of the Nathan P. Dodge Memorial park, the Nonpareil reports.

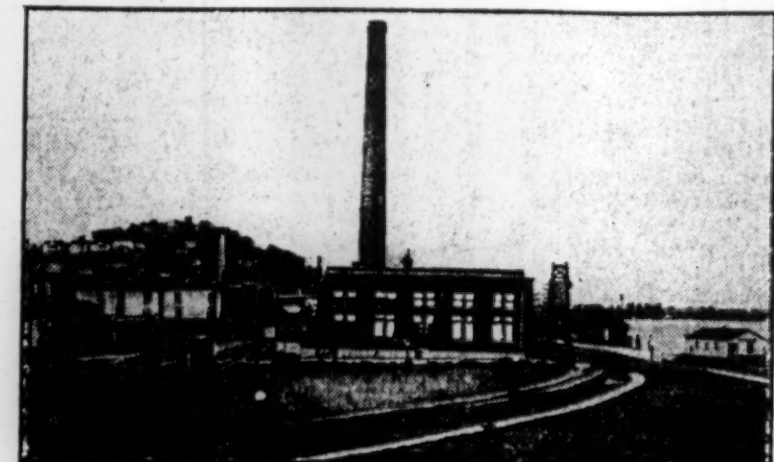
HANNIBAL DOUBLES SIZE IN DECADE

Water and Rail Transportation, Cheap Fuel and Electric Power Help Make Record Among Mississippi River Cities

HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS

HANNIBAL, Mo.—Growth of 54 per cent in population and 237 per cent in manufacturing in the last 10 years is said to give this city the largest rate of increase shown by cities on the Mississippi river between St. Paul and New Orleans.

Before the advent of the railroads,



Parking on riverfront, boathouse and electric light plant

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

MORE FILLING

We poets sing of posies
In an ardent sort of way,
But the fact, to one who knows, is
That we'd trade our pinks and roses
For potatoes, any day.

And the larks and jays and thrushes
We are praising to the sky,
We'd exchange (excuse these blushes)
Notwithstanding all our gushes,
For a nice plump chicken pie.

LADIES FIRST

They say we lose nothing
By being polite,
But it costs me my car-seat
Almost every night.

SPICY BASEBALL

If a player lacks the "ginger" we
Esteem it is a fault;
If he hasn't got the "pepper" he
Is hardly worth his salt.

OBTAINING

The hotel owner ought to choose,
If he success would plan,
As clerk, of course, somebody who's
An "inn"-experienced man.

EASTERN SWEDISH METHODISTS OPEN THEIR CONFERENCE

WORCESTER, Mass.—At the formal opening of the fourteenth annual conference of the Eastern Swedish Methodist church in the vestry of the Thomas street Swedish Methodist church here last night delegates were assembled from far and near, some coming from as far as Chicago.

At the close of the welcome by the Rev. David K. Englund, the Rev. Henry E. Whyman, district superintendent from Hartford, welcomed the delegates and preachers in behalf of the district.

Remarks were made by the Rev. Herman Young, Brooklyn; the Rev. Henry W. Eklund, Brooklyn; the Rev. Carl A. Seaberg, pastor of Quinsigamond Swedish Methodist church; the Rev. John Emmanuel Hillberg, Chicago; the Rev. Frank E. Broman, district superintendent, Boston, and the Rev. A. J. Lofgren, New York.

SPRINGFIELD PLANS CLEAN-UP WEEK

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Work on "clean-up and paint-up" week was actively started yesterday afternoon when organizations met at the Board of Trade rooms and organized their committee. They named May 3 to 9 as the time for the clean-up. The executive committee is: Chairman, Frank E. Stacy; secretary, Emmett Hay Naylor; treasurer, Charles E. Newell; finance committee, Frank E. Stacy, Emmett Hay Naylor and Charles E. Newell.

The meeting yesterday was called by the temporary committee of the Springfield Improvement Association.

GREENFIELD TRADE BOARD WELCOMES

GREENFIELD, Mass.—This town's Board of Trade held its monthly meeting and dinner last night at the Mansion house.

It took the form of a reception to the newcomers to Greenfield, which included Superintendent F. H. Flynn and heads of the departments of the new division headquarters of the Boston & Maine railroad, F. W. Koonz and heads of the departments of the new Koonz Jewelry Manufacturing Company, and Superintendent L. H. Kinder and heads of departments of the bindery department of T. Morey & Sons printing plant.

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METHODISTS OF CONNECTICUT IN YEARLY MEETING

WILLIMANTIC, Conn.—The first real business of the New England Southern Conference began yesterday morning at 8:30 when a large number of clergymen and laymen gathered in the Methodist church.

Following the remarks of Bishop Hamilton came the roll call and 104 delegates answered to their names. The conference then elected officers: The Rev. J. Francis Cooper of Brockton was elected secretary; statistical secretary, the Rev. F. L. Brooks, Mansfield, Mass.; assistant, the Rev. George L. Lock of Chilworth, Mass.; treasurer, the Rev. John Ridgford of North Truro, Mass.; assistant, the Rev. John Oldham, Wakefield, Mass., after which the committees were elected.

The Rev. W. F. Oldham, D. D., of New York city, one of the general secretaries of foreign missions of the Methodist church, spoke last night on mission work as fostered by the Methodist church.

SCULPTOR QUILTS PROGRESSIVES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Sculptor Gutzon Borglum has left the state central committee of the Progressive party. He handed his resignation to Chairman Joseph Alsop at yesterday's committee meeting, following the passage of a resolution which, according to Mr. Borglum, aimed at satisfying the ambitions of a few Progressive leaders.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

London—Paris—Bremen
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Mar. 31
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Apr. 2
Grosser Kurfurst, Apr. 9
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Apr. 16
Grosser Kurfurst, Apr. 23
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Apr. 30
Grosser Kurfurst, May 7
Kronprinz Wilhelm, May 14
Grosser Kurfurst, May 21
Kronprinz Wilhelm, May 28
Grosser Kurfurst, June 4
Kronprinz Wilhelm, June 11
Grosser Kurfurst, June 18
Kronprinz Wilhelm, June 25
Grosser Kurfurst, July 2
Kronprinz Wilhelm, July 9
Grosser Kurfurst, July 16
Kronprinz Wilhelm, July 23
Grosser Kurfurst, July 30
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Aug. 6
Grosser Kurfurst, Aug. 13
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Aug. 20
Grosser Kurfurst, Aug. 27
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Sept. 3
Grosser Kurfurst, Sept. 10
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Sept. 17
Grosser Kurfurst, Sept. 24
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Oct. 1
Grosser Kurfurst, Oct. 8
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Oct. 15
Grosser Kurfurst, Oct. 22
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Oct. 29
Grosser Kurfurst, Nov. 5
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Nov. 12
Grosser Kurfurst, Nov. 19
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Nov. 26
Grosser Kurfurst, Dec. 3
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Dec. 10
Grosser Kurfurst, Dec. 17
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Dec. 24
Grosser Kurfurst, Dec. 31

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Ryndam, Apr. 14, 1 A.M.
Rotterdam, Apr. 21, 1 A.M.
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Monitor Readers

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Hampden Road Purchase by Boston & Maine Argued

W. B. Lawrence and Whitfield Tuck Both Urge Legislative Committee Against Measure Permitting Road to Change

MR. MACLEOD FOR BILL

Opposition to taking over the Hampden railroad by the Boston & Maine was expressed at the State House today when the legislative committee on railroads continued its hearing on the bill to this end recommended by the public service commission. William B. Lawrence, whose family owns Boston & Maine stock, and Whitfield Tuck of Winchester both declared that such a transaction was inadvisable.

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the public service commission, urged the passage of the act, but advised that several clauses be inserted.

Mr. Lawrence described the proposed leasing of the Hampden railroad by the Boston & Maine as the taking over of \$1,000,000 worth of bad debts. Although \$4,000,000 was expended in the building of the road, he said it could have been built for one quarter of this sum. There were competent engineers who would be willing to construct a line between these termini for \$850,000, he said.

Moreover he continued although the officials of the Hampden corporation had solemnly agreed to operate the road as an independent organization this had never been their intention.

Although under its present charter the Hampden railroad was required to build a branch to Holyoke before it could be operated nothing could be gained by forcing it to carry out this additional construction in the opinion of Chairman Macleod.

To allow the Boston & Maine to take over the road under the authority of the proposed bill without inserting therein the public safeguards usually placed in a measure of this kind was an act open to criticism. The Boston & Maine officials knew that the stock of the Hampden road was worthless yet they were intent upon leasing it. If the Hampden railroad agreed to operate independently let it now do so, he concluded, instead of saddling its debts upon the stockholders of the Boston & Maine.

At the present time there was no expectation that the road would ever build this branch, he said, and for that reason he saw no advantage in the clause in the bill extending the time in which it could be constructed.

Mr. Tuck urged the committee not to take any action affecting the Boston & Maine until the federal government had completed its activities in the matter.

Mr. Macleod offered a new clause in the bill which would make the leasing of the Hampden to the Boston & Maine dependent upon a two-thirds majority of the stockholders of each company and the permission of the public service commission.

Representative Solier of Winchester, declared that the people in his territory are in favor of any legislation that would allow the road to be operated.

TEACHERS' EQUAL PAY BILL WINS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Over objections of Republican members from New York, the Assembly passed on Wednesday the Folsy bill and the Kerrigan bill for the "equalization" of teachers' pay in certain grades, which it is estimated will add about \$1,250,000 upon the annual educational budget of the city.

Two bills introduced by Assemblyman S. Clinton Crane, Republican, of the twenty-third New York district, were defeated. One bill would take away from civil service employees dismissed because their positions had been abolished the right to reinstatement. The other bill made it mandatory for the board of estimates to provide for two women assistants with magistrates' powers in the court of special sessions to hear cases of young girls in the children's court. This bill was beaten 64 to 56.

ROAD SUED FOR \$115,500

SAN FRANCISCO—Action for \$115,500 penalties against the Southern Pacific Company was filed here on Wednesday by the federal government in the United States district court. The complaint charges the railroad company with refusing to allow the commission to inspect its files and records.

STABLE WATCHMEN PROPOSED

Members of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are urging the passage of a bill in the legislature to provide a watchman on premises where more than six horses are stabled and a fire is kept in the stable, two means of exit and two runways down the upper floors.

AMERICAN CAN CASE PROCEEDS

NEW YORK—Hearings in the government dissolution suit against the American Can Company continued Wednesday. E. H. Ismon, secretary of the company, was on the stand and produced deeds, bills of sale, agreements and other documentary evidence.

50. DAKOTA SENATOR NOMINATED

PIERRE, S. D.—Belated returns Wednesday night from the primary election indicate that Congressman Burke was nominated for United States senator by a majority of more than 10,000 over his opponent, Senator Crawford.

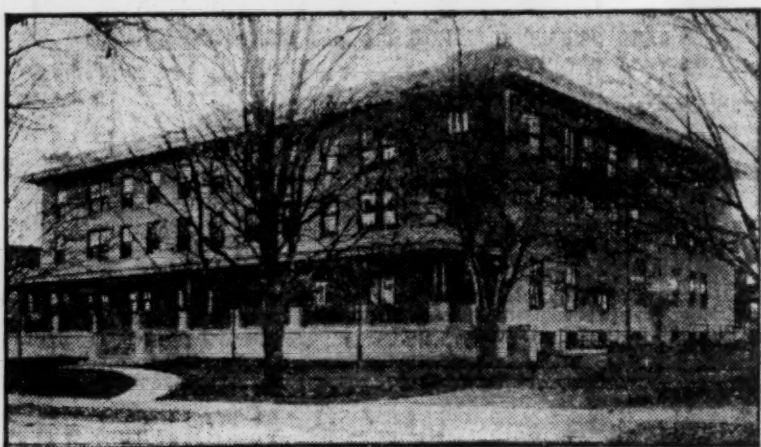
MAYOR TO BE D. A. R. GUEST

Mayor Curley has accepted an invitation to attend a luncheon of the D. A. R. at the Copley Plaza tomorrow noon.

INDUSTRY SUPPLIES WORKMEN WITH MODERN APARTMENTS

Raising the standard of living conditions and thereby attracting a better class of workmen to their shops was the plan of the Saco-Lowell shops, manufacturers of cotton machinery, in Newton Upper Falls, in erecting the hotel re-

In the basement there are store rooms, a barber shop and a steam laundry for all the company community. Space has also been reserved for a gymnasium. Nearly a 2½ story house has been remodeled and fitted as quarters for the



(Photo by W. H. Parsons & Co., Roxbury)

Saco-Lowell housing, Newton Upper Falls

cently completed for the accommodation of unmarried men. Every improvement has been placed in the building. The desired result of low cost to the men has been obtained, although it is said the company practically is running it at a loss. Beside the hotel there has been erected about 75 cottages for the use of employees and their families and plans are now under way to build between 40 and 50 more.

helpers employed in the hotel. The heating and lighting is done from the companies central plant 1000 feet away. Ernest W. Dearing of Newton Center was the architect and Marr Brothers and Stewart of Boston were the builders. The Saco-Lowell Company also has shops in Lowell employing 1200 men and at Biddeford, Me., where 1000 men are employed. It plans to take up the same work at both of these places.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MALDEN

Residents of the Linden section and the school committee held a conference last night relative to the establishment of manual training quarters for the boys of the Linden district in that section. At present the classes go to the Maplewood school for instruction. The subject was taken under advisement.

Beaumont commandery, Knights Templars, will hold its annual pilgrimage June 26-28 and will go to North Conway and Fabyans. At its meeting last night the temple and Malta degrees were worked on five candidates.

STONEHAM

A special program is being prepared for the next meeting of the grange on April 6. The officers will also have a degree-staff rehearsed prior to the meeting.

The annual business meeting of the Stoneham Teachers Club will be held April 17.

CAMBRIDGE

The third and last debate of the winter series of the Greater Boston league, which will be between teams of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and the Prospect Union, of this city will be held at the local union on the evening of April 14. The Prospect Union has already won the series and the cup.

DEDDHAM

Mrs. William C. Crawford of Allston gave a talk on "Current Events" before the Dedham Woman's Club at Greenleaf hall yesterday afternoon.

LEXINGTON

William E. Denham has been appointed by the selectmen as superintendent of scales.

NEW YORK AMENDS BANKING LAWS

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Van Tuyl commission bill, revising the state banking laws, transferring from the comptroller's office to the state banking department and rendering more strict the supervision of private banks, was passed by both Senate and Assembly Wednesday afternoon.

FORTY MOOSE ESCAPE

LEXON, Mass.—Harry Payne Whitney's October mountain estate is minus his herd of 40 moose. It is supposed to be wandering about in the Housatonic valley. A search has been started.

YALE VOTING ON TAP DAY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale juniors are holding a referendum vote today on the question of abolishing the historic Tap day.

MERCHANTS OF COUNTRY FAVOR VOCATION STUDY FOR WORKERS

NEW YORK—That optimism prevails in the retail dry goods business in the South and far and middle West, is the declaration of F. Colburn Pinkham, secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, who has recently spent three weeks traveling through those parts of the country. He made stops at Atlanta, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland (Ore.), Seattle, Spokane, Denver, St. Paul and Chicago.

Mr. Pinkham says that everywhere he went the merchants expressed the belief that the country is now entering an era of prosperity. He also found that merchants in the cities he visited thought very well of vocational training of employees, including the plan of continuation schools. In all of the cities where vocational training has come up for

consideration the merchants have found the boards of education in sympathy with the work, he asserted.

There was a general feeling that the Boston plan of training should be followed instead of the plan fostered by the state of Wisconsin, and it is believed that Mrs. Lucinda Prince, who is director of the Union School of Salesmanship in Boston, will be asked to send young women she has trained to the South and West to install industrial courses.

Although Mr. Pinkham declares he found little opposition to a minimum wage, there was considerable opposition to a minimum wage measure distinguishing between the lowest wage that shall be paid a department store employee and the lowest wage that shall be received by workers in industrial enterprises.

NEW PLAN AIMS TO KEEP PUPILS IN HIGH SCHOOL

Early Dismissal System Has Effect of Decreasing Number Who Leave Institution During First Year of Study

INDIVIDUAL IS HELPED

To reduce if possible the large number of pupils who leave high school in the first year a system of special attention to those who are behind in their studies is being tried out. This was put into effect March 3 and gives promise of accomplishing much.

All pupils who have made a record of C or higher in all subjects for two months are dismissed daily at 2 o'clock. Those who did not make such a record are required to stay until 2:30 for special instruction in those subjects in which they fell below. This is required for one month, when new records are made out. Pupils who have made up in their studies, or who have not fallen behind at all are then dismissed at 2 o'clock and those who have not made the mark are required to remain in school. The system is both an incentive to good work and an encouragement to those who find the studies difficult.

How Plan Was Started

The plan is in part an outgrowth of a work that has been carried on at the English high school by Samuel F. Tower, who is in charge of the first year pupils in the annex. Mr. Tower instituted it about three years ago. Daily records of each pupil's standing in each study are kept. Every two weeks those who reach the standard are allowed to go from school at a little before 2 o'clock and those who fall below are kept for an hour's special drill. Daily record of this work also is kept and the extra lesson assigned according to individual progress. The instructor is called upon to note if the pupil is trying hard to get his lessons even though he falls below the standard, or if he is negligent. If he does not come up at once in his studies a letter is written to the parents asking if the boy does his home study faithfully or if he has too much other work to make it possible to pursue his studies successfully. If this is so the parent is asked to reduce the extra work and to cooperate with the school. In almost every instance the parents are ready to help.

Encouraged to Continue

It often happens that one week's extra work is all a boy needs to bring him up and keep him up in his duties. Sometimes several weeks, even months of extra work are needed, but in the great majority of cases boys who otherwise would have fallen hopelessly behind and at length dropped out of their classes altogether are encouraged to continue and go on with their class. It is the same way if a pupil is absent. He must make up all lost work.

The dropping off of high school pupils in their first year is one of the problems educators are trying to solve. It is believed to be due in part to the wide difference between the elementary and secondary schools, the departmental method, kind of work and requirements of the pupil. Several experiments are being carried on to meet this difficulty. The "2 o'clock dismissal" is one of them and is proving practically and immediately effective.

STORE NEWS

Maurice A. McBride, buyer of ready-to-wear garments for the R. H. White Company, has returned from several weeks' vacation at Pinehurst, N. C.

Sidney Schweikart, formerly with the Houghton & Dutton Company, has become furniture buyer for the W. & A. Bacon Company.

Frank W. Coombs of the Jordan Marsh Company has returned from Florida where he spent several weeks.

Miss Evelyn Daniels, who has been located with Crawford Holledge, has become a member of the misses suit department of the William Filene's Sons Company.

John J. Smith has become assistant buyer of men's furnishings for the Gilchrist Company. He was previously located with the Henry Siegel Company.

Among the buyers in New York this week are J. W. Kelley and S. E. Morrison of the Jordan Marsh Company, C. E. Restall of the Magrane Houston Company, C. J. Sheffield and Mrs. C. Phillips of the William Filene's Sons Company and A. H. Shannon and F. H. Bell of the R. H. White Company.

"COXEY'S ARMY" PLAN TOLD

CLEVELAND—Jacob S. Coxey mailed a letter to President Wilson Wednesday night telling him that a second "Coxey's army" will start April 16 from Massillon, O., and expects to arrive in Washington May 21, to petition Congress for measures to employ the idle.

HARVARD TO BE REPRESENTED AT CONVENTION OF GERMANS

Dr. F. W. C. Lieder to Attend Meeting of Graduates of Colleges at New York in April—Needs in American Institutions of Learning to Be Discussed

Dr. F. W. C. Lieder of the German department of Harvard University will be the only representative from the college to the first convention of the American Society of Graduates of German Universities in New York city, April 6-8. The object of the gathering is to bring together those who have been scholars at German universities. Prof. Kuno Francke was requested to attend and speak but was unable to do so.

Comparison of the German and American colleges is to be the subject during the meeting. It is to be discussed whether a student in an American college should go to a German university to continue his studies. Whether a German student gets what he wants when he comes to an American college, and how much good he receives, will be considered.

The president of the society of German students in America is Dr. Albert J. W.

Kern of Jamaica, L. I. He will also be chairman at the meeting. Dr. H. G. Krause and Dr. C. F. McLean are the vice-presidents. Professor A. Busse of the Normal College in New York city is the treasurer.

Professors and instructors from every college in the country will attend this first meeting of former German students, but any person who has studied at any German college or preparatory school may attend the meeting. There will be a special entertainment for the visitors in one of the theaters of the German play, "Professor Bernhardt," by Dr. Arthur Schnitzler, on April 7. Residents of New York who attend the meeting will also show the visitors all around the metropolis.

The business and discussion of the meeting will be held in the morning of each day and will be followed by luncheons to be attended by all the members.

MALDEN SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS ARE PROPOSED

Proposals for the increase of school accommodations in the Faulkner section of Malden, for the extension of the vocational training work at Malden high school and for more liberal expenditures by the city for school work are made to the Malden city council by the school committee in its annual report, prepared by former chairman A. W. Walker.

The report calls attention to the fact that for the past five years the school appropriation has been decreased by the city council in proportion to the increase in the enrollment in the public schools.

The committee recommends that four new rooms be added to the Daniels school to take care of the increased enrollment there in September and points out the need of another new schoolhouse in that vicinity within two years.

A school savings bank, established at the Maplewood school, has proved so successful that the committee recommends their establishment in all of the elementary grade buildings.

SIMMONS Y. W. C. A. NOMINATES ITS LIST OF OFFICERS

Nominations for officers of the Y. W. C. A. at Simmons College have just been made as follows: President, Ellen S. Daniels and Anna A. Kloris; vice-president, Dorothy B. Inglis and Lillian A. Logan; secretary, Jean E. Masson and Dorothy Van Orden; treasurer, Francis V. V. Rodgers and Evelyn Lawrence. The election will take place soon.

The glee club members were honored yesterday by a visit from Mrs. Judith Lyth of New York, nee Judith Longyear, who sang to the club. The selections she sang included: Eaton's "What's in the Air Today?" Daniels' "Lady of Dreams," Rudner's "Pierrotte," Roger's "Cloud Shadows," Foote's "There Stands a Bird on Every Tree" and Wells' "Elf-Man."

President Henry Lafavour spoke at assembly yesterday, and Elizabeth L. Kennison sang a solo, Allitt's "The Lord Is My Light."

CALL ACCEPTED BY GREENFIELD MAN

Accepting the call of the Second church (Unitarian) of Boston, the Rev. Samuel Raymond Maxwell of Greenfield, Mass., will take up his new duties soon. He is a native of Pennsylvania and graduated from Meadville Theological school. His first parish was in Walpole, N. H., where he served for nearly four years, going later to Greenfield as minister of All Souls church.

At present services are being held in Jacob Sleeper hall, but a new edifice is being built for the church on Beacon street and Audubon road, Brookline. It is expected the church will occupy its new home about Oct. 1.

TOWN OFFICIALS NAMED

NEDHAM, Mass.—The selectmen have appointed chief of police, Norman MacKenzie; superintendent of streets, Henry D. Blackman; wire inspector, Thornton F. Pickett; building inspector, Karl M. Richards; registrar of voters, William C. Payne; custodian of town hall, Isaac Warren.

BUILDING FUNDS TO BE TOPIC

Building appropriations for the ensuing year are to be considered by the school committee at a special meeting to be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock. They will include the new building for the Boston Industrial School for Boys.

STREET OILING PLAN URGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Recommendations for a broad plan for oiling all city macadam streets and flushing of all paved highways at an estimated annual cost of \$100,000, will be made to the common council April 6 by the committee on highways.

FARMERS TO BE ASKED TO PROVIDE FOR UNEMPLOYED

Soup Kitchen Chairman Believes Many Jobs Will Soon Be Available—Men Are Eager

Efforts to have farmers assist in obtaining work for men from the unemployed ranks are to be made by William H. Foster, chairman of the committee in charge of the soup kitchen at 24 Avery street. He believes this is the time when farmers are looking for help to begin their spring work and many of the men have told him they would walk many miles to fill a job on a farm if they could be sure of it.

Out of about 30 men seeking work nearly a dozen secured places yesterday. Upward of 500 men were served with food at the kitchen last night. Three women availed themselves of the free meals offered.

Prompted by a report that a number of unemployed men intended to visit the Y. M. C. A. and demand accommodations a squad of policemen was sent to the Huntington avenue building last night. The report proved to be unfounded.

Herman L. Tucker, a Harvard graduate and official of the Fitchburg forestry department, who visited Governor Walsh with a committee of 10 on behalf of the unemployed Monday, and was asked to send recommendations, offers as a constructive measure in his communication to the state chief executive the replacement of private employment agencies by state free employment bureaus and the establishment of state farms and factories in which all surplus labor could be employed, receiving the full value the labor creates, minus only the operating costs.

Governor Walsh held a conference yesterday to consider the question of the unemployed.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

Passenger Conductors Sargent, Sims and Pickering of the Plymouth division New Haven road have made applications to the pension board for retirement April 1.

Benjamin Dean, construction foreman terminal division Boston & Maine road, is remodeling an office suite in the west wing of North station for Mr. Newcomb, publicity agent and advertising manager. The operating department of the Boston & Albany road handled 990 cars of Boston and East Boston freight out of Chatham terminal yesterday.

The motive power department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the Concord shops four battleship Pacific type grasshopper engines which have been rebuilt for fast freight service.

The rules committee of the Boston & Albany road are examining a large class of baggage men and trainmen on operating rules at South station today.

Luther S. Bean of Ashland, N. H., retired passenger trainmaster Southern division Boston & Maine road, is a business visitor at North station general offices today.

Students of the Case School of Applied Science of Chicago occupied special Pullman sleepers attached to the Boston & Albany road's Atlantic express arriving at South station at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

Frank Fisher of the Boston Terminal Company ticket force at South station is spending a 60-days' leave of absence at Phoenix, Ariz.

The American Express Company is loading through New York cars with hats from the Westboro factory daily, routed via the Boston & Albany and New Haven roads.

MALDEN TO HEAR OF ROADS

Col. William D. Solier, chairman of the Massachusetts state highway commission, will speak before the University Club of Malden this evening on "Some Observations on American, English and French Roads."

MAYOR ARGUES FOR BILL TO CUT PAY OF POLICE

Legislative Committee Votes to Recommend That the Measure Be Admitted for Consideration. Though Filing Time Is Passed

REASONS ADVANCED

Following the presentation by Mayor Curley of his reasons for desiring legislation to enable him to reduce the salaries of the police, the legislative committee on rules voted yesterday to recommend that the mayor's bill be admitted for consideration. A four fifths vote of the legislative branches is required to admit a measure after the regular time for filing has expired and this vote may be taken today.

Mayor Curley told the committee that a few weeks before his predecessor, John F. Fitzgerald, left office, salaries of policemen were raised in a manner which Mr. Curley believed was arbitrary and inconsiderate of the present administration or the public purse. The increases had totaled \$125,000, he said.

Mayor Curley said that he has been reducing salaries in other city departments that had been raised about the same time and desired to extend this vote to the police department.

If the bill is admitted for consideration, Mr. Curley said that he would give in detail to the committee in charge his reasons for believing that the proposed reductions were desirable. He said that he expected to show to the committee that the police salary increases were made at an improper time, were procured in an improper way, have resulted in placing an excessive burden on the tax payers and that unless relief is granted important city departments will have their expenditures curtailed to such an extent as to impair seriously their efficiency.

MATHEMATICS IS TO BE CONFERENCE SUBJECT SATURDAY

New England Teachers in This Branch of Education to Gather at Boston University

Schoolroom problems will be discussed at the spring meeting of the Association of Mathematical Teachers in New England to be held on Saturday at Boston University. The teaching of problems in algebra will be the subject of a talk by Charles Jenney of the Mechanic Arts high school, Boston. George W. Evans, headmaster of the Charlestown high school, will tell how to present ratio and proportion. This will be followed by a general discussion. At the afternoon session Prof. Henry P. Manning of Brown University will talk on geometry of four dimensions. William L. Vosburgh of the Boston Normal school will speak on the preparation for teaching mathematics in elementary schools. An informal dinner at the Hotel Nottingham will follow.

William B. Carpenter of the Mechanic Arts high school, Boston, is president of the council. The other officers are: Prof. F. C. Ferry, Williams College, vice-president; Harry D. Gaylord, Boston, secretary; Frederick W. Gentleman, Mechanic Arts high school, Boston, treasurer. These with the following form the council: Prof. Frederick S. Woods, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Ernest G. Haggood, headmaster Girls' Latin school, Boston; Miss Sarah J. Bullock, high school, Arlington, Mass.; Edwin A. Shaw, high school, Natick, Mass.; Harry B. Marsh, technical high school, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. Eva M. Chandler, Wellesley College.

BITUMINOUS COAL MINERS AGREE TO LOCAL WAGE PLAN

CHICAGO—The policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America Wednesday agreed on a plan to maintain industrial peace in the bituminous coal district of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It is said that the men are to remain at work under the present agreement and adjust the new scale in local district conferences with the employers, abandoning, at least for this year, any attempt to do so in a joint conference of the four states. The present agreement expires April 1.

S. V. INSPECTION HELD

ABINGTON, Mass.—The annual inspection of Gen. George G. Meade camp, S. V., was held in Grand Army hall last evening. The inspecting officer was Aide-de-Camp Charles Howe of Pembroke.

CLUB BOYS GET CADDY JOBS

Arrangements have been made for the members of the Malden Boys Industrial Club to spend vacations in the White mountains as caddies on the links of the hotels at Mapleswood, N. H.

NAMED FOR ATHLETIC BOARD

William T. Bentley, instructor in English at Malden high school, has been elected successor to Thornton Jenkins as a faculty member of the school athletic board.

House Puts a Rate on Season Ticket

Fare Limit Measure Opposed, Is Amended and Then Advanced—Debate on 5 Per Cent Raise for Railroads

OTHER BUSINESS DONE

Favorable action was taken by the House yesterday on Representative Carr's bill requiring railroads to issue three months' season tickets at rates not more than 5 per cent higher than those of 1912. The railroads committee had reported adversely on the measure but the report was amended by the substitution bill on a rising vote, 71 to 31.

In debate, Mr. Carr asserted that the adjustment of rates by the railroad commission in 1912 was not fair to all communities in the state. He believed that places furnishing much passenger business should receive a better rate than communities equally distant from Boston but of smaller population.

Representative Ellis, House chairman of the railroads committee, defended the adverse committee report, saying that enactment of the Carr bill would lead to endless confusion in fixing railroad rates. He said that in 1912, the railroad commission was acting under an order of the House making the equalization of rates and also acted in accordance with principles laid down by the interstate commerce commission.

Baggage Bill Defeated

Representative Sawyer of Ware favored a bill providing that railroads shall charge not over 5 cents for storage of baggage 48 hours, but the adverse committee report on this measure was accepted on a roll-call vote, 91 to 86.

Other measures rejected by the House were: The bills to make March 17 a legal holiday to be known as "Evacuation day," for ward representation in the Taunton city council and to raise the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 15 years of age.

In the Senate last yesterday, the House bill requiring promotions of certain policemen in the Boston force to be made in accordance with civil service regulations was rejected without debate. This measure is said to have been aimed at Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara and favored in the House chiefly by several Boston Democrats.

After amendment so as to make the measure permissive rather than mandatory, the "anti-cigarette bill," relating to minors under 17 years of age, was passed to be engrossed.

Trust Company Bill Passes

The bill authorizing the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company to increase its capital stock to \$3,000,000 was passed to be engrossed by a vote of 17 to 11, after it had been opposed in debate by Senator Morgan and favored by Senator Williams.

By a vote of 13 to 5, the bill for a closer regulation of the match business was ordered to a third reading.

Among committee reports received were the following: Harbors and public lands—Leave to withdraw on petition for a dam and fish way on Lake Attitash; on a petition for survey of Plymouth harbor; on a petition for suitable quarters for harbor masters to be furnished by the state in all seaport cities; on a petition for cleaning the Concord river; on a petition for dredging a new 25-foot channel in Salem harbor; on a petition for the improvement of Salem harbor.

Legal Affairs—Leave to withdraw on a petition relative to returns on writs of attachment; on a petition relative to reports of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees; favorably, a bill to provide for distribution of reports in the public document series.

Party Naming Bill Opposed

Election Laws—Leave to withdraw on a petition to abolish party designations in municipal elections; on a petition that receipts be given for filing nomination papers, Mr. Gurney of the House dissents.

Ways and Means—Ought to pass on bill that Plymouth county pension Frank H. Cushman.

Public Service—A bill providing assistant clerks pro tempore in police courts.

The rule was suspended to admit the petition of Romeo E. Allen that Shrewsbury may borrow \$70,000 as an additional water loan.

Governor Walsh has signed the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of Dorchester bay.

In another communication sent to members of the Legislature relative to labor legislation, the Massachusetts Alliance of Manufacturers and Employers Associations calls attention to the present statute law respecting employers under two headings, "A Manufacturer Must," and "A Manufacturer Must Not." It is asserted that in Lynn over 50 per cent of her manufacturing space heretofore devoted to the shoe industry has been vacated within five years, due to labor disturbances and legislation.

CONNECTICUT CHAUTAUQUA PLAN THOMPSONVILLE, Conn.—There is a movement under way here for the organization of a summer Chautauqua assembly.

TEACHERS SEEK MORE PAY

FRANKLIN, Mass.—A petition, signed by every teacher in the public schools and asking for an increase of salary has been presented to the school committee.

CONGRESSIONAL RIVALS PLANNING SEVERAL RALLIES

James A. Gallivan Resigns From Street Commission, but Mayor Will Not Act Before Election

Following his noon rallies at the Walworth Manufacturing Company's plant in South Boston and the S. A. Wood Machine Company of South Boston today Frank L. Brier, the Republican nominee for Congress from the twelfth district, is to hold rallies throughout Dorchester and Roxbury tonight. He is also to address the Republican Club of Massachusetts in Youngs hotel. Yesterday he talked to Lawley's shipyard men and last night held three open air rallies in South Boston.

Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan, the Democratic nominee for Congress from the twelfth district, announces that he will not make any campaign speeches until the first of next week. Mayor Curley said he would not go to the meeting of the Democratic city committee this afternoon at which plans for the fall campaign are to be discussed and also the campaign of Mr. Gallivan for a seat in Congress. His reason he says is that he is a non-partisan mayor.

Mr. Gallivan tendered his resignation as street commissioner to Mayor Curley yesterday. The mayor will not act on it until after the special election April 7. Mr. Gallivan's election will mean a \$4000 a year appointment.

James B. Connolly, the Progressive nominee, is to be the guest of his campaign manager, Jacob Lebowich, at 38 Moultrie street, where a neighborhood party is to be held today. Mr. Connolly will also hold three open-air rallies in South Boston.

BROOKLINE FOLK SEE LAUNCHING OF SUBMARINE

QUINCY, Mass.—More than a score of United States naval officers and guests including many Brookline persons attended the successful launching of the new submarine boat K-6 at the plant of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation here today. The craft took to the water at 10:18 a. m. and was named by Mrs. Ethel Trowbridge Roberts of Brookline, wife of Naval Constructor T. G. Roberts, superintendent construction of government vessels at the Quincy plant.

Rear Admiral William N. Little, inspector of machinery and ordnance; Lieut.-Commander Marshall, assistant inspector, and Mrs. Marshall's Naval Constructor William McEntee; Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Child, and Lieut. J. O. Fisher were among those present.

MEDIATION BOARD SITS IN LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Frank M. Bump and Charles G. Wood, members of the state board of conciliation and arbitration, came from Boston to confer this afternoon at city hall with a committee representing the striking color shop employees of the Pacific Mills print works, and with Walter E. Parker, agent of the mills. The strikers' committee is headed by David Kimmond. Mr. Wood said an investigation may be extended to other employees and mills.

TREMONT PHONES TO BE BACK BAY

Combination of the Tremont and Back Bay exchanges into one, Back Bay, is planned by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. The change will not be made until July 1 and not then if the necessary changes in the system are not ready. With the new Back Bay exchange building now under construction there will be ample room for the combined lines. It is planned to include some of the Tremont lines in the Oxford district.

VERDICT IN BOOK CASE

Glen Farmer, Samuel Rosenfield and James T. Powers, were convicted by a jury in the superior criminal court today of larceny and Farmer and Rosenfield of conspiracy as a result of the sale of \$87,000 worth of so-called "de luxe" editions to Mrs. Mary L. Rogers of 906 Beacon street.

EIGHTEEN CADETS GRADUATE FROM THE SCHOOLSHIP RANGER

Spring graduation exercises of Massachusetts nautical school cadets took place aboard the schoolship Ranger at the navy yard this afternoon. Eighteen cadets received diplomas and certificates of their ability as seamen and engineers, the two classes being evenly divided.

Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U. S. N., chairman of the board of school commissioners; John Read of Cambridge, another commissioner, and Capt. J. W. Oman of the navy yard, representing the commandant, made addresses to the cadets lined up on the deck of the Ranger.

Leaving winter quarters at North End park today, the Ranger made fast to a navy pier for the exercises. While there she will undergo annual cleaning and repairing, preparing for preliminary cruises in May, to be followed by her annual European cruise.

NAVAL CRUISER LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA URGED

(Continued from page one)

of the navy for information relative to the project. Its discussion by Senator Weeks brought Senator Swanson to his feet to ask that Norfolk, Va., his home town, be included as one of the ports. Senator Jones was solicitous about the Pacific coast.

Senator Weeks said he had no intention that the line would start from Boston, but that he was looking at it from the broad national standpoint. It was referred to the naval affairs committee where it is promised speedy action. Following is the resolution:

Develop Commerce

Whereas it is desirable to develop and extend commercial relations between the United States and the countries of South America by the establishment of direct lines of communication for carrying the United States mail and for the transportation of passengers and freight; and

Whereas private capital has not engaged in this service to a sufficient extent to furnish facilities comparable to those enjoyed by the people of other countries having trade relations with South America, therefore, it is

Resolved, that the secretary of the navy be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be prepared, in detail, a plan for the establishment of a line of ships to run between the cities of New York and New Orleans and the city of Valparaiso, Chile, and intermediate ports to consist of the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis and the scout cruisers Salem, Chester and Birmingham; and that the information requested in this resolution shall include the following:

Points of Inquiry

1.—The time required by these ships to make a round trip between the ports named.

2.—The number of passengers which could be carried in each ship as now equipped or with any changes that would not impair their usefulness if required in the naval service.

3.—The amount of freight that each ship could carry under similar conditions; this estimate to include mail as well as freight.

4.—The number of naval officers and seamen required to man the ships engaged in the service which is proposed.

5.—The probable cost of the service, including the pay of the officers and men and other necessary elements such as wharfage in the cities where the ship would touch, fuel, repairs, and maintenance of every description.

Cost of Changes

6.—The cost of such necessary changes as may be required to put the ships named in condition for such service, in removing unnecessary military equipment and any other changes necessary in order to carry passengers and freight safely and to adequately perform the service proposed in this resolution.

7.—An expression of opinion by the department as to whether the above-named ships can be used for such purposes without impairing their usefulness for naval purposes should their prompt return to the naval service be required.

CIVIC COUNCIL FOR BROOKLINE

Seeking to promote the moral uplift of Brookline and to assist the town officials in enforcement of the laws, several residents of the town have recently formed a civic council. Churches, clubs and societies in Brookline are to have representation.

Protest to the selectmen, it is understood, is to be made against the 10 express companies which have permission to import liquors into the town which does not grant licenses. The council would like to have this number reduced to at least two companies. A meeting will be held April 4 at the residence of George P. Davis, 74 Davis avenue.

HARVARD GREW TO HEAR POET

Alfred Noyes, the English poet, who gives his last reading in Boston at Tremont Temple on the night of March 31, has invited the Harvard varsity crew to be his guests. Mr. Noyes will read from his own poems, among them being one dedicated "To My Coach."

MOTHERS HEAR HARVARD MAN

"Women in the Public Schools" is the subject of a talk given today by J. Barton Haggard of Harvard University at the meeting of the Mothers and Homemakers Club of the Roxbury evening center.

TUESDAY CLUB VIEWS POTTERY

About 35 members of the Tuesday Club of Jamaica Plain visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts this morning to view the Morse collection of Japanese pottery under Prof. E. S. Morse's direction.

TO PROTEST FLAGGING

Seeking to be relieved of the ruling whereby conductors are required to flag small railroad crossings, representatives of the Employees Association of the Bay State commission will confer with the public service commission this afternoon.

ARLINGTON TO CONTINUE TOWN MEETING TONIGHT

Besides Work on Remaining Articles in Warrant, Report of Committee of 21 to Come Up

ARLINGTON, Mass.—At town meeting tonight action on the remaining 40 articles in the warrant is expected, as well as the acceptance of the annual report of the committee of 21, with reference to subjects in the warrant. If the recommendations of the committee are carried out the amount going into the tax levy this year will be \$338,321.46, which if the estimates made of probable increased assessed valuations prove correct, will make the tax rate of \$21.85, or less, a decrease of 73 cents in the rate of the past year. The committee estimates the total valuation of the town will exceed \$15,500,000.

The appropriations, as recommended, will amount to \$276,321.46. The largest item on the list of appropriations is for the schools, for which \$92,800 is recommended, an increase of \$800 over 1913. The committee, although it has been practicing economy, has felt constrained to recommend expenditure of moneys immediately upon some streets in the east end of the town, as many new streets are to be accepted and must be properly laid out. It is estimated that the entire cost of construction of these various streets will be returned to the treasury of the town, under the assessment betterment act.

The appropriations as recommended by the committee of "twenty-one" to defray town expenses for the year 1914 include: Board of health, \$2700; board of survey, \$500; fire department, \$14,800; health department, \$10,000; highways (street railway tax, \$15,324.21), and \$23,675.79; highway construction (\$8000 borrowed), and \$5511; incidentals, \$7300; insurance, \$1700; old town house, \$750; interest, town debt, (\$8,121.32 by transfer), and \$19,318.08; interest, water debt, \$11,060 from water department; Memorial day, \$275; outside poor, \$7500; park commission, \$300; police department, \$14,548; premium for bonding, \$160; Robbins Memorial library, \$4000; salaries, \$14,525; schools, \$90,830; school repairs, \$1200.

MORE SOLDIERS FOR THE STATE NOT IN FAVOR

Bill to Organize New Regiment of Infantry to Be Adversely Reported by Military Board

In executive session today the legislative committee on military affairs voted to report adversely on the bill to organize a new regiment of infantry to consist of the first and second corps of cadets and a new battalion to be organized.

Officials in the adjutant-general's department who favored the measure said that the object of the measure was to enable Massachusetts to comply with United States laws and regulations requiring a certain complement of militia in Massachusetts.

The organization of the proposed new regiment would have enabled Massachusetts to have a complete second brigade. As it is at present this state has one brigade, and nearly enough to form another.

Though favored by many military men of the state, the bill was opposed by the majority of the officers and enlisted men of the first and second corps who objected to their organizations losing their individual character.

The military affairs committee also voted to report adversely on the bill for an armory in East Boston.

Relative to the bills before the committee bearing on the more popular use of the armories, the committee voted to ask the attorney-general to draft a bill, if such a measure would be legal, that would allow the public more use of the armories.

UNIVERSITY CLUB CELEBRATES

More than 200 members and guests attended the dinner at the University Club, Beacon street, last night given in celebration of the recent enlargement of the women's rooms at the club. About 200 more persons came after the opera.

MOTHERS HEAR HARVARD MAN

"Women in the Public Schools" is the subject of a talk given today by J. Barton Haggard of Harvard University at the meeting of the Mothers and Homemakers Club of the Roxbury evening center.

TUESDAY CLUB VIEWS POTTERY

About 35 members of the Tuesday Club of Jamaica Plain visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts this morning to view the Morse collection of Japanese pottery under Prof. E. S. Morse's direction.

TO PROTEST FLAGGING

Seeking to be relieved of the ruling whereby conductors are required to flag small railroad crossings, representatives of the Employees Association of the Bay State commission will confer with the public service commission this afternoon.

FINAL SUFFRAGE VOTE IN HOUSE NOW AWAITED

(Continued from page one)

Sears, Mrs. Stephen S. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Frank Foxcroft, Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, Mrs. Charles T. Duncklee, Mrs. George Sheffield, Mrs. John H. Sherburne, Mrs. Joan M. Nash and Mrs. Eva Daley. Representative Wilson of Boston favored the plan to vote at 3 o'clock, saying that every man in the House knew how he was to vote, and that the debate probably would not affect action in the least.

Representative Donovan of Boston favored taking a vote at 3 o'clock, saying that if there were any extension it ought to be for two or three days. Representative Hixey of Boston spoke for unlimited debate. He declared that he had a good deal to say on the proposition when it came his turn to speak, and that he would be willing to have the matter discussed for 10 days.

After an amendment offered by Representative Sawyer of Ware to have the vote taken before adjournment today had been ruled out of order as being indefinite, and an amendment offered by Representative Mahoney of Cambridge to close the debate at 4 P. M. had been rejected, the original motion of Mr. Bates to close the debate at 3 o'clock was carried.

Representative Kennard of Somerville then asked Representative Bates to explain why his committee favored the suffrage resolve.

Change in Sentiment Seen

That the expectations of the friends of equal suffrage measure have good basis is evidenced by the great change in the sentiment of both branches of the Legislature within the last few years. This is shown by the gradual reversal of the majority votes for and against similar bills. In the Senate, this change of opinion has been quite recent, last year there not being enough votes even to secure a roll-call on the suffrage measure, while this year it was passed by a vote of 34 to 2.

In the House the alteration in the vote has been much slower but none the less sure. In 1910 there were but 54 votes in favor of the suffrage bill, and 153 against it. Last year the supporters of the measure had increased in number to 144 and lacked only 16 votes to obtain the two-thirds majority needed for passage.

For some time the opinion prevailed among a good many members of the lower house that the suffrage bill would pass today, although not without opposition, would be signed by the Governor and again passed next year. The important stage of the proposed act giving the vote in Massachusetts to both men and women would then come, namely, the referendum to the people. Conservative members of both suffrage and anti-suffrage parties have not been so ready to express assurance on the outcome of this vote at the present time.

Celebration Is Planned

So confident of favorable action by the House today are the friends of equal suffrage today, however, that they have planned to hold a celebration this evening. If the bill is passed, this "victory meeting" will be held at the new headquarters of the May suffrage parade in Copley square.

In anticipation of the House action today, Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, who has been actively furthering the cause at the State House, has issued the following statement:

"We feel confident that the popular branch of the Legislature, the House of Representatives, will pass the woman suffrage constitutional amendment bill, just as the members of the Senate did recently. The bill provides that the woman suffrage question shall be put up to the voters to decide. The bill does not provide for the taking up of the time of the Legislature and the voters such as the absurd 'straw vote' bill did. It provides for definite, binding action by the voters.

Question for the Voters

"We believe that this is a question for the voters to decide. The equal suffragists look upon today's vote in the House of Representatives as a test of the Democratic state platform. This is the first matter which was treated upon in the last Democratic state platform which comes up for final action at the State House.

"The Democratic platform declared for the referring to the voters of this question. We naturally expect that the Democrats in the House of Representatives will not repudiate their platform. We hope for nearly all of the votes of the Republicans and of the Progressives.

"We feel certain that Governor Walsh will sign the bill when it reaches him. He has stated recently that he will stand by his party's platform on this matter."

DR. LOOMIS TO QUIT BOWDOIN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Dr. Nathaniel E. Loomis, assistant professor of chemistry at Bowdoin College, has accepted a professorship at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. He will assume his duties there next fall.

CITY CLUB TO HEAR LECTURE

William L. Underwood will give an illustrated lecture before the members of the Boston City Club this evening on "The Adventures of a Sagebrush Tourist in Wyoming."

Florida Grape Fruit Florida Oranges Box Apples

Quality Guaranteed Satisfactory

FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGES produced by our methods of fertilizing and cultivation are a superior grade of fruit. We unconditionally guarantee them to be satisfactory in every respect.

Our price and terms for either is \$5 per box, delivered anywhere in New England. Subject to inspection and return at our expense if unsatisfactory.

GOOD BOX APPLES of all kinds are grown in Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon and Washington, but the one superior type is grown in the Vale of Kashmir, Wenatchee Valley, Washington, and these we are delivering to any address in New England at \$4 per box (58 to 135 apples).

Every apple is guaranteed to be perfect. These are also shipped on approval. If you are not familiar with this fruit you will be surprised to learn how pleasing and appetizing an apple can be.

Pomelo Fruit Company
12 SO. MARKET ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Tel. Richmond 3170

INFORMATION ON BUDGET CALLED FOR BY MAYOR

Orders Heads of Park and Health Departments to Report on Proposed Use of Finances

How the park and recreation and the health departments are to be maintained on the appropriations allowed them by the mayor in his budget report to the city council must be explained in detail to the mayor by the heads of departments before the close of the week. The mayor ordered a report from the health department no later than tomorrow and from the park department by Saturday.

The estimate for the park department was cut \$350,000, one half of which is offset, however by the assignment of the proceeds of the Parkman fund to this department which it is estimated will amount to \$175,000.

The health department estimate was cut \$109,506, of which \$40,000 it is estimated will be saved by the proposed transfer of the quarantine station to the government.

To meet these reductions of estimates it is expected that salary reductions and removals will be resorted to as one of the chief sources of saving. Announcements of such will be made to the mayor in the reports.

STATE ORANGEMEN OFFER ULSTER AID

Orangemen of Massachusetts representing 100 lodges met last evening in Commercial hall on Washington street and voted to offer financial and moral support to their brothers in Ulster. The resolution will be sent to Sir Edward Carson, who is leading the forces opposed to home rule in Ireland.

Robert Rogers, grand master of the state organization, presided.

RAILROAD HEARING POSTPONED

Because Melvin O. Adams of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, and his engineer were delayed, the hearing on the changes in East Boston by the East Boston Terminal Railway Company to connect with the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads was postponed until next Monday.

VILLA, REPULSED AT TORREON, RENEWS ATTACK, IS REPORT

A United Press despatch from El Paso, Tex., says that Gen. Manuel Chao, rebel military governor of the state of Chihuahua, received at Juarez early today a despatch from El Verjel, Gen. Francisco Villa's base in the fighting about Torreon, stating that the battle about Gomez Palacio was still in progress, but that a number of federal batteries had been silenced. The despatch added that the rebels were making progress in their attack and expected to take Gomez Palacio for the second time by morning.

This is the only despatch received by the Constitutionalists at Juarez, or by any one else from the front since early Wednesday afternoon.

Out of the mass of rumors the only things that seem certain, says the despatch, are that Villa's rebel army carried a victorious campaign right through Gomez Palacio, the most important Torreon suburb, and up to the gates of Torreon itself; that the federal defenders suddenly turned and drove the enemy back through Gomez Palacio; that the federalists displayed strength at all points that astonished the rebels and that the fighting is still progressing on all sides of Torreon, with the battle center at Gomez Palacio.

A despatch from Mexico City stating that the Constitutionalists had been routed at Torreon, after the federal garrison had been reinforced by 600 federalists under command of Gen. Joaquin Maas and Javier de Moure, is not taken seriously by General Chao or other Constitutionalists officers, who say if the rebels were in full retreat they could scarcely have filed their latest despatches from El Verjel, only five miles from Gomez Palacio. The rebels also deny it would be possible to transport 600 men in 50 armored automobiles in one trip 130 miles over rough roads from Hipolito to Torreon, as stated in Mexico City despatches.

Wednesday's despatches caused many who are familiar with the military situation at Torreon to doubt the earlier reports that Villa had crossed the Nazas into the city proper.

A despatch from Juarez, Mex., said that General Chao received a message Wednesday from General Villa admitting that he had been driven back to El Verjel. According to this report General Benavides and his command was still fighting in the outskirts of the city on the east.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES

TOMORROW, 8 to 11 LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. WEINGARTNER AND FELIX WEINGARTNER. FAUST. Weingartner. Swarta-Morse. Muratore. Marcoux. Danges. Everett. Cond. Weingartner.

SAT. 2 to 5.15. JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Amiel. Gay. Zensatello. Accoca. Cond. Morosini.

SAT. 8 to 11. GALA PERFORMANCE AND CLOSE OF THE SEASON. SECRET OF SUZANNE. Sharrow. Ford. Tarcchia. Cond. Rimini. FAUST. Act II. (Garden Scene). Bertin. Swarta-Morse. Leveroni. Joo-Jerville. Ludlake. LITTON. (Mad Scene). Scott. Cond. Lyford. THE DANCE OF THE HOUSES FROM LA GIOCONDA. Mme. Galli and complete Corps de Ballet. Cond. Schirral. Pop. Prices, 50c to \$2.50.

Box Office, Weekdays 9 to 6. Reg. Prices, \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 182 Boston. Mason and Hamilton Place. Cond.

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TOMORROW, 8 to 11 LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. WEINGARTNER AND FELIX WEINGARTNER. FAUST. Weingartner. Swarta-Morse. Muratore. Marcoux. Danges. Everett. Cond. Weingartner.

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RHODE ISLAND KEEPS PROPERTY QUALIFICATION

Wilbour Resolve Which Would
Abolish It Is Indefinitely Post-
poned in the Senate by a Roll
Call Vote of 21 to 18

CAUCUS CHANGE PLAN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Wilbour res-
olution abolishing the property qualifi-
cation was indefinitely postponed yester-
day afternoon by the Senate on a roll-
call vote, 21 to 18.

Immediately afterward the opponents
of the bill took the necessary parlia-
mentary steps to prevent a reconsidera-
tion of the action of the Senate today.

Changes of a radical nature in the
caucus laws of Providence, Pawtucket, New-
port and Central Falls are proposed in
an act which came before the House yester-
day for consideration.

The Democrats particularly opposed
section 7 of the bill, which provides that
all nominations of candidates for office
shall be made before the opening of the
polls at caucuses, and that no ballot
shall be counted for any candidate for
office not so nominated. This provision
would do away with all possibility of
eleventh-hour tickets at party primaries,
as it would compel all participants in a
caucus to nominate their tickets before
the ballot box was opened.

COLLEGIANS TOUR N. DAKOTA TOWNS

FARGO, N. D.—The Men's Glee Club
of the North Dakota Agricultural Col-
lege, accompanied by the college "Y"
quartet and the North Dakota Agricul-
tural College crack squad, are touring
the state during the spring vacation.

The Forum believes that other tours
will be planned for the young men later
on.

HAITIANS PURSUE REBELS

CAPE HAITIEN.—Skirmishes are oc-
curring daily between the government
troops and forces of rebels. Onaninthe
is the revolutionary headquarters. Gen-
eral St. Just and General Desormes en-
tered Ft. Liberte in pursuit of a force
of rebels.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

For several months during 1911 Miss
Dorothy I. Campbell (Mrs. Hurd) had
the unique distinction of holding the Brit-
ish, American and Canadian champion-
ships. Miss Muriel Dodd did not succeed
in emulating this example, though she
won the British and then the Canadian,
and her fellow member of the Cheshire
team captured that of the United States
to make up. By the way, news has just
reached us of the victory of Miss Doris
Chambers in the national tournament of
India while on a visit to that country.

Therefore the Cheshire team, which has
proven itself the strongest in English
county matches on many occasions, has
the great honor of counting among its
members the champions of Great Britain,
Canada, United States and India. The
chances seem favorable to their success
in county golf once more.

I am not going deeply into the big
events of last year, as they are still
fresh. Enough it is to say of the British
that the finest match in it was that be-
tween Miss Ravenscroft and Miss Pooley,
in which the Canadian deprived her
famous opponent of her title. Miss
Pooley followed this up by defeating
Miss Marsden, who had beaten Miss
Frances Teacher at the twentieth hole
after the latter disposed of Miss Cecil
Leitch. Miss Pooley then went down to
Miss Dodd, who vanquished Miss Chubb
in the thirty-six-hole final. Miss
Chubb was the "dark horse" of the
tournament if such an expression may be
pardoned, and has since proven she was
worthy of the distinction she won
for herself in that tour-event.

In the American, too, Miss Pooley did
excellently well, defeating Miss Hollins
lady in the international match and
in the tournament disposing of Miss
Hyde by an easy margin. Once again
she went down to Miss Dodd. In the
Canadian she had won from Miss Har-
rison on the last green in the third round,
and had she not lost by the same nar-
row margin to Miss F. Harvey in the
semi-final she might have had the rather
curious experience of meeting Miss Dodd
in three national championships, in one
season.

Miss Hollins certainly fulfilled the
promise she had given the previous year
and after stepping up from runner-up to
winner in the Metropolitan, defeating
Miss Bishop in the final, she won her
way to the silver medal in the National
by beating Miss Harvey, at the eighteenth,
Mrs. Fitter after being 2
down and 5 to go. Miss Harriet Curtis
at the twentieth after a marvelous half
in 3 at the nineteenth. This gives some
idea of Miss Hollins' match play quali-
ties, and in the final she kept to her
difficult task. Though she could not de-
feat Miss Ravenscroft she brought much
honor to American golf by losing only
by two holes. Miss Hollins is without
exception the most promising young
player among American women golfers.
Much of her rapid success is due to a
praiseworthy habit of practising con-
scientiously with her masher, the club
which she says is her weakness. Miss
Painter's wonderful putting stood her in
good stead in the match in which she

PORT BETTERMENT. IS ADVOCATED BY BOROUGH HEADS

NEW YORK—Improvement of the
port and terminal facilities of New York
was advanced on Wednesday as the
city's greatest need by the borough pres-
idents of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and
the Bronx, and J. A. Dayton, commissioner
of public works of the borough of
Queens, who spoke at a "get together"
luncheon of the Merchants Association
in the Hotel Astor. The general subject
of discussion was "The Needs of the
Five Boroughs."

Charles J. McCormack, president of
the borough of Richmond, was unable to
be present because of indisposition. W.
F. Morgan, vice-president of the asso-
ciation, presided. President Marks of
Manhattan was the first speaker.

The other presidents who urged needs
of the port were Douglas Mathewson,
president of the Bronx; Lewis H. Pounds,
president of Brooklyn and Commissioner
J. A. Dayton for Maurice E. Connolly,
president of Queens.

END OF DEPEW STRIKE EXPECTED

DEPEW, N. Y.—Through the state
board of mediation and arbitration, ef-
forts to bring about a settlement of the
strike at the Gould coupler works will
be resumed today. Manager G. W. Hay-
den, for the company, made an appoint-
ment to meet Patrick J. Downey and
James McManus of the state board, and
the striking molliers and cormakers
clothed their committee with full power
to take up and continue the negotiations
with the company.

The authorities extended the zone
under military control Wednesday until
it covered every point within the radius
of a mile from the plant. There were
few serious disturbances.

STATE HALTS IN TANNENBAUM CASE

NEW YORK—Witnesses in the case of
Frank Tannenbaum, charged with un-
lawful assembly, described in general
sessions Wednesday scenes within St.
Alphonse church March 4, when the
unemployed band entered. The sixteenth
and last witness for the prosecution said
that the door was locked and that the
invaders broke it open.

The defense, it is understood, will call
40 witnesses. Their testimony may con-
sume four court days.

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Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

FARMS—NORTH DAKOTA

FOR SALE—160 acres of land in Steele County, North Dakota, 40 acres pasture, 10 acres trees, balance under cultivation; fine chance for stock farm; only three miles from town, having good market and shipping facilities; first cash payment, balance in yearly payments for five years at 6 per cent. For further information address MRS. C. G. MERRILL, 914 West 26th st., Minneapolis, Minn.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

INVESTMENTS—Choice, centrally lo-
cated vacant properties at bargain; also new income properties bringing 10 per cent net. E. A. STANFORD, 2300 Shattuck ave., Berkeley, California.

REAL ESTATE

SEA SHORE LOTS
850 and upwards. Send for booklet. FAIRVIEW LAND CO., 101 Tremont st., Boston.

ROOMS

BATAVIA ST.—Large front room on bathroom floor, suitable for two persons.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LADY having home with large yard will board 2 young children; references. R. STEIGER, 158 Baker st., West Roxbury, Mass.

RECITALS

PHYLLIDA ASHLEY, Piano Recital—St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Tuesday, March 24th, at half past eight. Tickets one dollar. Steinway Piano used.

HELP WANTED—MALE

DRY GOODS, established 1899, now en-
joying a national circulation and an ex-
clusive record for doing things, requires a first-class man for general manage-
ment; salary and commission; he must be prepared to travel or devote his entire time to one territory. Address stating experience and references. PRES-
IDENT, DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 120 W. 32d st., New York.

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CANVASSERS for high class novelties, polishing cloth for silver and metal, and shoe polish. Address HEDLEY NOVELTY CO., Springfield, Mass.

CONCERT ADVANCE AGENT

PROFESSIONAL ADVANCE AGENT—Wanted—First class advance agent for traveling concert (musical) company, west of Chicago; must be experienced and a gentleman; address right man. ROBERT A. ROSS, Mason City, Iowa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—By man of large business ex-
perience, responsible position with manuf-
acturing or jobbing house; have had foreign experience. Address A. W. R., 2224 Park ave., Richmond, Va.

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\$200,000 library which the University
of Illinois hopes to build; we have for sale in
the block adjoining this location a piece
of valuable property with a street frontage
of 74 feet and 174 feet deep, at \$2500; are
you interested in such a piece of ground?
F. G. CAMPBELL & SON,
Champaign, Ill.

FOR SALE

160 acres of level, black farm land; no
buildings; all under plow; last year pro-
duced \$740 worth of grain; price \$50 per
acre, \$1000 down, balance \$500 per year;
this is an excellent piece of land. FRANK
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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, land-
scape gardening done by J. LANDAU;
plants furnished with landscape work.
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BETTER PRINTING for less money;
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PEARSE, 205 W. Tremont, Champaign, Ill.

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THE JOS. C. BOWMAN Jewelry Shop—
Merchants of quality jeweled things.
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Tents, awnings, porch curtains, every-
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Evening: Motor boat engine difficulties, steam
engines, automobile engines, shop arithmetic,
algebra, geometry, logarithms and slide rule,
mechanical drawing, industrial chemistry.
Start Tuesday March 31, at 7:30 P. M.
Saturday afternoon, Surveying, field prac-
tice. Starts March 20, at 1:45 P. M.
Mornings: Steam engines. Starts Wednes-
day, March 25, at 1:45 P. M.
Berkeley & Appleton Sts., Boston

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Washing Compound
DISSOLVES DIRT—PURIFIES FABRIC
Analyzed by chemists and tested by
housekeepers. May we send, postpaid, 3
ten-cent pkgs., four washings each pack-
age, for 30 cents? Ask for price to agents.
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MEN'S cast off clothing wanted, will
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bridge. Telephone 302.

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PURE HOME MADE ART CAMELS,
chocolate or vanilla, 6 lb. M. E. C. M.
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JOHN A. COLLIOTT—Second hand
dynamoes and motors. Motors maintained
and inspected. 108 Oliver st., Boston.

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FOR SALE—Thoroughbred collie pups, 2
months old; trained and house broke; \$15
each. MRS. ISABEL R. GAMMONS, 1089
South st., Bridgewater, Mass.

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High Class Decorating

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CHAMPAIGN'S LARGEST STORE
ALWAYS THE LATEST
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Styles to suit every taste.
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Flowers of quality delivered everywhere.

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City creamery butter. Ask your Gro-
cer. Champaign, Ill.

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paign, Ill.

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DESIGNER of Ladies' Suits—CHAS. P.
SHEPPARD, 25 West North st., Danville,
Ill. Beardsley Hotel, Champaign, Ill.,
every Tuesday; prices reasonable.

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Phone Edgewater 2551 Chicago

DR. M. NEALE MORSE
Telephone Central 3422
Suite 500 Reliance Bldg., 32 No. State st.

DR. D. V. BOWER
Phone Central 4374, Suite 1430
People's Gas Bldg., 122 S. Mich. Ave.

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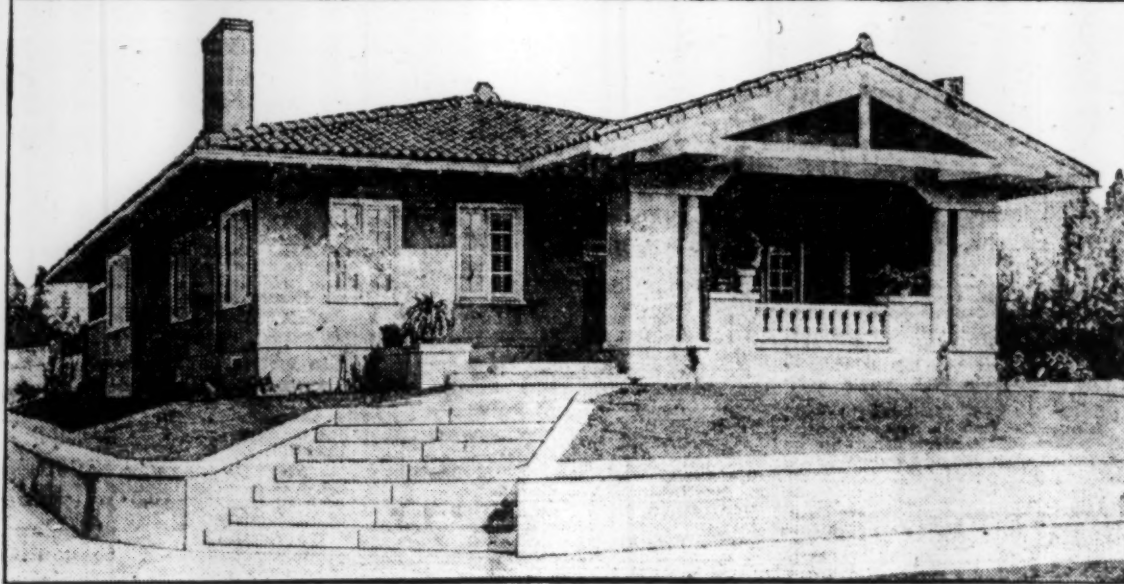
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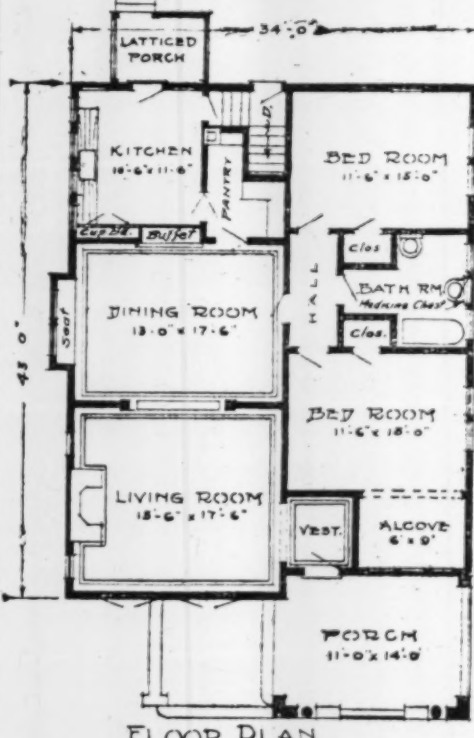
BUNGALOW PLANS



Design No. 323

We show here a very popular design for a cement plaster bungalow, roofed with imitation Spanish tile made from galvanized sheet iron. While the first cost of such a roof is somewhat higher than shingles, when one considers the saving in the continual upkeep of expense of a shingle roof the ultimate cost of a more permanent material will be seen to be no higher. The rooms are larger than are ordinarily found in a bungalow and are arranged for convenience.

By special arrangement with the designer, the readers of this paper can secure complete blue print plans and specifications of this cozy little home for Five (\$5.00) dollars. We have also arranged that any inquiries or questions regarding any of the homes that are featured on this page will receive prompt attention and detailed replies without charge by addressing JUD YOHO, the Bungalow Craftsman, 1045 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash. Advertisement.



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The Value of This Page to Monitor Readers

A Page of Interest to Home Builders and Home Owners

EACH ADVERTISEMENT ON THIS PAGE relates to the building, the furnishing and the care of the home. The value of the page to those intending to build or furnish a home is seen at once as it serves both as a directory of reliable business concerns and as a descriptive catalogue of various goods and materials to be had.

PERUSAL OF THESE ADVERTISEMENTS will probably bring forth building and furnishing ideas and the realization of legitimate wants which may be supplied by these merchants. By patronizing them you will not only prove the worth of Monitor advertising, to advertisers of the kind the Monitor welcomes to its columns, but will aid directly in promoting good business.

This Page Is Published on Thursday of Each Week



HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Murphy-In-a-Dor Bed

Is Out of the Way When Not in Use

A FULL SIZED BED absolutely concealed in the closet when not in use. Easily swung out into the room and ready in a moment's notice. Saves space, making room available as living room, study, den, parlor, during the day. A practical adaptation of the standard all-metal bed.

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Bedding held firmly in place while in an upright position.
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Requires surprisingly little space and increases building's earning capacity.

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MACEY LIBRARY CASES are made in period styles after the Old Masters in furniture designs useful for the present, heirlooms for the future.

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will make your cooking a pleasure. It's so clean, convenient and economical. And you have the pleasant assurance that every dish, from the simplest to the most elaborate, will be cooked to perfection.

There is a "VULCAN" Range for every purpose at prices that fit every pocketbook. Look for the name "VULCAN." It's found on Good Gas Appliances. There are no better ranges made.

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A complete line of Standard Goods for equipping the house throughout with hardware of first quality.

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Tools for Every Use

High grade, all-steel tools of all kinds.

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Our Service Department is established to assist home builders in the proper selection of the lighting fixtures and lamps. Recommendations will be sent to those interested in the lighting of a single room or entire house. Write today to our "Service Department," stating your needs.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AWNING HANGERS, able to work inside also; 2-hour day, \$18 weekly, 52 weeks in year. Apply S. SPRAGUE, 574 Massachusetts, Boston.

BARBER WANTED: steady position, THE HOLLAND, 508 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

REWARD BOY wanted; one who can come well recommended. F. P. O'CONNOR, 157 Tremont st., Boston.

GARDENER and green-house man wanted, single, middle-aged, French, L. CHAMPIN, 34 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.; tel. 1.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, Model 8; must be a good machinist with job office experience; first-class man wanted. A. PEABODY, Peabody Press Co., Peabody, Mass.

MAN wanted to work by the hour. MRS. NAGEL, 240 Massachusetts, Suite 20, Boston.

MAN and wife wanted for general housework and caretaking in country; small family; permanent position; good salary; state reference and experience. F. L. CHAMPIN, Southbridge, Mass.

PRINTER, working foreman in shop and printing; must be first-class man; must be a good worker; must be a good worker; must be a good worker. A. H. PATON, Peabody Press Co., Peabody, Mass.

RENT of large, sunny kitchen with bath; good location; references required; call mornings. MISS R. J. DAY, 708 Commonwealth, Boston.

TRAVELERS WANTED FOR RIVER SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION, Quincy, Mass.; have vacancies for one or two; must be strictly temperate and capable of producing finished drawings quickly and accurately; must be able to handle blueprints; must be able to handle blueprints. MAN, Hull Dept.

WANTED—Man who is able to make good photographs. Apply at NEW ENGLAND CARD CO., Boston.

WANTED—One good paper hanger and interior decorator; must be a good worker; must be a good worker; must be a good worker. J. W. BROWN, 11 Forrester st., Salem, Mass.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

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BOOKKEEPING or stenography, or both; 20 years' experience; good penman; \$12 weekly; several high class references. Mention 12073. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 26.

BOY (18), American, wants work of any kind on gentleman's estate. ALAN HOEDEN, 13 Muzzey st., Lexington, Mass.

BUTLER—Clean-cut man, American and European references, wishes employment moderate wages. Address ERNEST EDDEL, 151 Winooski st., Cambridge, Mass.

CARETAKER—Immature home, residence, Paxton, 33, married, mention 750. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Green st., Worcester, Mass., Tel. Park 4750.

CHAUFFEUR—Y. M. C. A. graduate, 35, single, own repairs, desires position anywhere; references. THOMAS F. BRADY, 10 Rutherford av., Charlestown, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man wants position with private family; good salary; will do his own repairing; careful driver; temperate and honest; familiar with all makes of cars; references. C. BLOSSOM, 464 Green st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Maine man desires position in all branches; driving preferred; can repair. YESTER, 9 Charlotte st., Worcester, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants position with private family or on light truck. JOSEPH MORRISON, 174 Elm st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (25), thoroughly experienced, wants situation in private family; first-class references; at present employed; references. J. S. POTTER, 83 Walnut st., Somerville, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; married; good references; four years' experience. J. S. POTTER, 83 Walnut st., Somerville, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR or second man—Young man of good habits and character; desires position with private family; references. BAIN, 60 Berkeley st., Somerville, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man desires position; light truck or touring car; 4 years' experience; references. J. S. POTTER, 83 Walnut st., Somerville, Mass.

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Little Improvement in Stock Market

STOCKS MOVE WITHIN USUAL NARROW RANGE

Fluctuations in New York for the Most Part Are Unimportant and Business Is Light—Panhandle Slightly Better

NEARLY IS IRREGULAR

Trading in the New York stock market this morning was almost without feature. Opening prices were about on the same level as last night's closing. Fluctuations during the first half hour were for the most part unimportant. Some issues moved up fractionally and others receded.

Panhandle which sold off abruptly yesterday on dividend reductions improved slightly. Northern Pacific also was up. Montana Power made its first appearance this morning. It opened at 49 and improved fractionally. At the end of the first half hour the tone was stronger. Utah Copper was in demand.

Local stocks ruled extremely quiet. New Haven had a moderate gain. Prices eased off before midday although trading was quiet. Canadian Pacific opened off at 207 1/2 and declined more than a point further. Montana Power moved up to 50. Panhandle opened up 1/2 at 76 and improved to 76 1/2 before midday. Missouri Pacific, California Petroleum, Harvester of New Jersey, Guggenheim and Interborough preferred sold off.

On the local exchange Boston & Maine opened up 1/4 at 43 1/2, rose to 44 and declined a point. United Fruit was ex-dividend of 2 per cent at the opening at 102 1/2, compared with 104 1/2, previous closing, and sagged off further. American Woolen preferred sold ex-dividend of 1 1/2 at the opening at 75 1/2, compared with last previous price of 77, and then sagged off. Tamarack opened off 1/2 at 37 1/2 and declined to 36 before midday.

Panhandle moved up well in the early afternoon, but other stocks were weak. A break occurred in Railway Steel Spring. Boston & Maine dropped another point on the local exchange. Tamarack declined 2 points further. Calumet & Arizona also sold off.

MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY

Three stockholders attended the special meeting of the New England Confectionery Company held in Portland, Me., Wednesday to authorize a 100 per cent increase in the authorized capital to \$2,000,000 and to change the company from a Maine to a Massachusetts corporation. The company declined to make any statement as to what transpired at the meeting but it is expected a circular will shortly be issued to stockholders announcing a 100 per cent stock dividend.

In changing from a Maine to a Massachusetts corporation the company's stock will shortly be issued to stockholders in exchange for the 100 per cent stock dividend. Among the largest stockholders are: Mary F. Brown, 1015 shares; Fred R. Hayward, 491; Frank E. Clark, 655; Lizzie A. Moody, 580; Fred H. Woodward, 500; Edwin F. Fobes, 484; Sarah J. Hayward, 427; Charles A. Mayo, 296; Viola M. Sullivan, 208; Abner J. Moody, 200.

LONDON METALS
LONDON—Copper. Best selected copper 169 1/2s. unchanged. Pig tin ended par. Spot £174 1/2s. off 10s. Futures £176 1/2s. off 10s. Spanish pig lead £19 5s. unchanged. Spelter £21 7s. 6d. unchanged. Cleveland warrants 50s. 7 1/2d. off 1 1/2d.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled, probably occasional rain tonight and Friday; warmer tonight; moderate to brisk south to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Cloudy tonight and Friday with probable rain; warmer tonight; moderate to brisk south winds.

Precipitation has occurred in numerous widely scattered sections in the past 12 to 24 hours. There is much cloudiness over the country, generally without rain or snow, this morning. Pressure is low in the middle west, the Southwest and on the Pacific slope and generally above the average elsewhere. Temperatures are lower in the upper Missouri valley and the North-west, ranging from zero to 18 degrees below. It is warmer with temperatures above freezing in eastern districts.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 48.12 noon 58
Average in Boston yesterday, 41.

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)
Albany 44
Buffalo 42
Chicago 42
Cleveland 42
Denver 42
Des Moines 42
Detroit 42
Jacksonville 42
Kansas City 42
Nantucket 42

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:38
Sun sets 6:52
Length of day 11:14
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:35 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Ag Chem	56	56	56	56
Amalgamated	76	76 1/2	75 1/2	76
Am Can	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am Can pf	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Car Foundry	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42
Am H & L	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am Smelting	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
American Sugar	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am T & T	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
*American Woolen	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Anaconda	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Atchafalaya	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
At Coast Line	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Baldwin Loco	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Balt & Ohio	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Bethlehem Steel pf	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Brooklyn R T	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Brinswick Term	7	7	7	7
Cal Petroleum	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Can Pac	207 1/2	207 1/2	206 1/2	207 1/2
Central Leather	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Central Leather pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ches & Ohio	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Chi M & St P	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Chi M & St P pf	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Chi & West pf	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chino Copper	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42
Colorado Fuel	33	33	32 1/2	33
Colorado Southern	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Corn Products	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Del & Hudson	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Delaware	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Erie 1st pf	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Erie Electric	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Gen Motor	76	76	76	76
Gen Motor pf	94	94	93 1/2	94
Goodrich	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Grain Elevator	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gr Northern	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Gug Exp Co	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
*Harvester of N. J.	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Helme Co pf	115	115	115	115
Inspiration	18	18	18	18
Int Ag Corp	25	25	25	25
Interboro-Met	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Interboro-Met pf	60	60	59 1/2	60
Inter Paper	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Kansas City So	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Laclede Gas	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lehigh Valley	148 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2
May Co	61	61	61	61
Mex Petroleum	68	68	67	67
Miami	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Missouri Pacific	25	25	24 1/2	25
Mont Power Co	49	50	49	49 1/2
Morris & Essex R R	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Nat Enam	11	11	11	11
Nevada Con	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
N Y Central	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
N Y N H & H	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Nor & West	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Northern Pac	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	114 1/2
Omaha	129	129	129	129
On Silver	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pac T & T	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pennsylvania	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111
People's Gas	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Pitts Coal	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	21
P C C & S L	76	76	76	76
Pressed St Car	44	44	44	44
Pullman	153	153	153	153
Quaker Oats	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Ray Con	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2
Rep T & S	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rep T & S pf	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Rock Island	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Rock Island pf	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ry S S	30 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Ry S S pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Seaboard A L	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Southern Pac	95	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
Southern Ry	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Standard Milling	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
St L Soil	24	24	23 1/2	24
Tenn Copper	35	35	35	35
Texas Co	147	147	147	147
Texaco	16	16	16	16
Un B & P	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Un B & P pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Union Pac	159 1/2	159 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/2
U S Steel	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
U S Steel C	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
U S Steel pf	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
U S Steel pf	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Utah Copper	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Va Car Chem	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Va I C & C	50	50	50	50
Wabash	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wabash pf	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Westinghouse	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Woolworth	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2

Prices Reflect Caution on Part of Operators by Reason of Political Complications—Americans Show Mixed Changes

CONSOLS ARE WEAKER

LONDON—Markets steady, Brazilian securities strong feature.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Increasing political complications detracted from confidence in the securities markets today, and movements were sluggish.

Progress of the settlement was smooth. Consols turned narrowly weaker. Home rails sympathized.

Fractionally mixed changes took place in Americans. This group acted slow.

Canadian Pacific took on a rallying disposition.

Mexican Railway, Ltd., issues were easier, notwithstanding an increase of £17,100 in February net.

Foreigners showed heaviness. The rioting at Lima caused flatness in Peruvians. Mines drooped.

De Beers lost 1/4 to 19%. Rio Tinto declined 1/4 to 71%.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Kansas City So.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Laclede Gas.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lehigh Valley.....	148 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	148
May Co.....	61	61	61	61
Mex Petroleum.....	68	68	67	67
Miami.....	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Mont Power Co.....	49	50	49	49 1/2
Morris & Essex R.R.....	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Nat Enamel.....	11	11	11	11

News of Finance and Industry Investments

IRON AND STEEL TRADE SEEMS TO BE MARKING TIME

Total Bookings in March Will Fall Well Below Those of February and New Orders Are Necessary to Prevent Some Restriction in Operations

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: In a good many lines buyers of iron and steel products are marking time, and it is evident that the total of new bookings in March will fall far below that of February. While there has been little change in the rate of production at rolling mills, some restriction of operations is expected soon unless new demand increases materially.

Prices for the second quarter in bars, plates and structural shapes, it is now apparent, will not be higher than have been realized in the first quarter. Weakness has developed in a number of directions. It is most pronounced in plates, which are selling at 1.15c. and less at Pittsburgh.

Structural work is fairly satisfactory as to volume but not as to prices. The scramble for the 35,000 tons of work let last week showed many hungry shops, and the 1.15c. basis for plain material was broken through more than once. The American Bridge Company's share of the total was about 9000 tons. It is figured that something like 200,000 tons of steel work is in sight.

The Jerome Avenue Elevated work in the Bronx, 15,000 tons, is understood to have gone to Milliken Brothers, Inc. In addition to 50,000 tons of elevated third tracking, which will probably be parceled out to a number of bidders, over 15,000 tons of new subway work is about to be let. These public contracts have been most timely, and the prices now made may prove tempting in other directions. The Chicago Union depot terminal, requiring first and last 75,000 tons, is a project that will soon be classed as live.

The Pennsylvania rail order should

not be long coming to the mills. For special ordering of the ingot this road now pays 55 cents a ton extra. The new specification will mean a still larger extra charge. A 4000-ton order has come from the Frisco receiver, and the Soo line has bought 3000 tons. For the New York, Ontario & Western 5400 tons was divided among three mills.

Car builders are fast cleaning up their orders, and their bids on recent contracts show the closest approach to cost in many months. Yet such prices did not prevent the New York Central's decision to do nothing now about the 3500 cars it has been so close to buying.

Bars have not yielded to the same extent as plates and shapes in recent competition, but implement works are specifying poorly on their contracts. On the other hand reinforcing bars promise a better demand than last season's.

In spite of the falling off in the country's steel exports, the Steel Corporation's export business is still running considerably in excess of its tonnage of all descriptions traceable to railroad demand.

The Scotch Steel Makers Association has had one of its periodic disruptions and ship plates have declined \$4 to \$5 a ton; but it is to be remembered that the pool price has long been nominal.

The effort of pig iron makers to establish higher prices is general. Little can be said as to its success, since consumers have been carefully letting the market alone. It is the evident hope of makers that some of the recent advances will hold when buying really sets in again. Bessemer iron is weaker. A sale of 1500 tons has established a \$14 price at Valley furnace, a decline of 25 cents.

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

WASHINGTON—British East Africa in the fiscal year 1913 bought \$1,308,777 worth of unbleached cotton goods, and \$674,891 worth of these came from the United States, despite the distance between the two countries and the lack of direct means of transportation.

In the trade in other lines of cotton goods American manufacturers have little or no share. American gray goods were introduced many years ago by an American firm that has long been engaged in East African trade. They are everywhere called American (although the term is generally applied to gray goods of all kinds from whatever country they come) and they are so well and favorably known in the market that the native prefers them to all others. In this respect conditions are very similar to those in the Red Sea markets. The native always prefers American gray sheeting and is willing to pay slightly more to get it, but when the margin between the price of European and American goods becomes very wide there is a demand for the former. Italy in particular has been making a strong effort

to get a larger share of the trade and has been partly successful.

The foregoing facts are from a bulletin on the cotton goods trade of British East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar and German East Africa, issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce. The bulletin was written by Commercial Agent Ralph M. Odell and is the first of a series of three giving the results of his investigation in East and South Africa. Uganda, the bulletin states, presents conditions similar to those in British East Africa. Zanzibar is mainly a transshipping point, but its trade will continue important until the smaller coast towns on the mainland are linked by railroad.

The cotton goods requirements of German East Africa are similar to those of British East Africa, but the United States does not figure so largely in the trade.

In addition to detailed information as to the market for cotton goods, Mr. Odell discusses the general requirements of these countries in other lines, many of which American manufacturers should be able to supply.

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT REPORTS EARNINGS GAIN

PHILADELPHIA—The earnings of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company for 12 months ended Feb. 28, show increases as follows: Gross \$203,317; operating expenses and depreciation reserve \$100,654; net \$102,662; interest charges and taxes \$93,712. The balance for dividends, etc., increased from \$27,732 to \$28,627.

For the month of February gross earnings increased \$6047, and net after depreciation charges was \$2199 larger. Interest charges and taxes were \$10,139 more than in February, 1913, due not only to increased taxes but also to the interest on bonds issued to pay for the heavy expenditures during 1913 in connection with the eight miles of cut-offs on the Philadelphia division, material enlargement of the power station at Allentown, new car barns, new equipment and the purchase of the Cataqua Electric Light Company and the Eastern Consolidated Electric Company.

After making the full charge to depreciation reserve the company reports a \$1440 deficit for the month of February, but there would have been a comfortable surplus had it not been for the severe storm of Feb. 14, which cost the company nearly \$18,000 in extraordinary expenses and a loss in earnings. The large capital expenditures made last year will operate not only to increase earnings, but also to reduce expenses, and this will be more and more apparent in the handling of the increased traffic, which always comes with the spring and summer months.

UNITED STATES STEEL
NEW YORK—United States Steel Corporation has appropriated \$500,000 for additions and improvements to by-product coke plant at Farrell, Pa. New plant will include a benzol recovery plant.

ROCK ISLAND LOADINGS
CHICAGO—Rock Island railroad revenue leading this month to date has increased over 18 per cent—mostly grain, coal and miscellaneous freight.

FINANCIAL NOTES

New York state 4 1/2 per cent bonds sold at 109 in New York, the highest point yet touched, and three points above price paid by syndicate Jan. 21.

In France on Dec. 31, 1913, there were 2404 savings banks with 8,604,993 accounts and deposits of \$774,405,424. During 1913 \$174,109,247 was deposited.

Subscriptions by Western Union stockholders to \$300,000 stock released from American Telephone treasury amounted to a little more than one half of quantity offered.

Paris special says the proposed investigation by United States government in Rock Island railroad financing is welcomed there by holders of Rock Island securities.

Burlington's March loading has increased 6 per cent to date. Grain increased 54 per cent and coal 36 per cent. Livestock decreased 9 per cent and miscellaneous freight 1 per cent.

New Greek 5 per cent loan will be \$500,000,000. A small portion will be reserved for London, New York, Athens and Egypt and the remainder offered in France. All the big French banks are interested except Credit Lyonnais.

It is understood that more than 400 members of the London exchange have notified the stock exchange committee that they will not apply for reelection for the current fiscal year. The members have the right, however, to take a full year's holiday. In that event they are not called upon to pay their subscription for the year. But they do not forfeit their membership.

SUPERIOR COPPER COMPANY'S YEAR

Report of Superior Copper Company for 1913 year shows operating profit of \$98,189; interest paid amounted to \$4276, leaving net increase in assets \$93,912. The company produced 2,992,765 pounds of copper at a cost of 12.86 cents per pound. Recovery of fine copper per ton of rock was 22.87 pounds, against 22.76 pounds in 1912.

NEW QUARTERS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

The officers and directors of the Merchants National Bank of Boston Wednesday afternoon threw open the banking rooms in their new building at 28 State street for the private inspection of friends, who were in attendance to the number of several hundred. An informal luncheon was given and an opportunity offered for a thorough examination of the new quarters, which are equipped with every known device and convenience for the transaction of the bank's fast growing business.

Today and Friday the new quarters will be open for the inspection of the public and on Monday the bank will open for the transaction of business.

According to the records, the Merchants National Bank was incorporated as a state bank in March, 1831, and began business the following July. The first return of the bank to the commonwealth, made on the first Saturday in October, 1831, showed deposits of about \$350,000, a goodly sum for those days.

The capital stock then was \$500,000 and its total resources \$1,065,000. The bank was given a national bank charter in 1864. Its growth may be understood when the fact is stated that its latest statement of condition, as of March 4 last, showed capital stock of \$3,000,000; surplus, \$2,000,000; undivided profits of \$1,636,348, and deposits of \$26,049,492.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, March 26)
Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Bradford, Pa.—R. W. Crabb & Katz & Goldsmith; U. S. Chicago—C. H. Bennett of Doty & Bennett; U. S. Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks; Thorndike—Cincinnati—A. Cohen of Dan Cohen & Co.; Copley Plaza—Cumberland—C. C. McClay of Gross Bros.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—Max Yglesias; Essex—Havana, Cuba—Francisco Menendez; Essex—Houston, Tex.—C. Wolf; Essex—Lynchburg, Va.—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox—Macon, Ga.—E. B. Harris; Essex—New York—F. S. Koch of Standard Mail Order Co.; Essex—S. Louis—A. Pagan; U. S. S. Louis—A. Epstein; U. S. Youngstown, O.—George F. Holly; Essex—

LEATHER BUYERS
London, Eng.—Percy Hagan of Hepburn Gale & Ross; Essex—Quebec, Can.—J. S. Ritchie; U. S. Rochester, N. Y.—A. J. Bolton of Morten & Son; Essex—

The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and receive information from 196 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

KANSAS CROP OUTLOOK GOOD

TOPEKA, Kans.—Area planted to corn in Kansas this year will be decreased approximately 3,000,000 acres.

Area sown to winter wheat is right around 10,000,000. This is 3,000,000 greater than last year. Farmers are now seeding 100,000 acres to spring wheat. Area sown to oats will be around 175,000. The big reduction in acreage of corn to be planted has caused railroads to urge farmers to plant every available acre to this cereal.

Conditions for spring work on the farms are reported ideal, and farmers are far advanced in plowing and in preparations for spring planting.

Elevator men and inspectors who have gone into the fields to examine the condition of the growing wheat are predicting a state yield of 130,000,000 bushels. More conservative growers say Kansas will harvest 115,000,000 bushels under continuing favorable conditions.

CONDITIONS IN THE NORTHWEST

MINNEAPOLIS—Great Northern and Northern Pacific will this year get the best business of record out of western North Dakota and eastern Montana.

M. C. Sherwood, president of banks at Midland, Capa and Nowlin, S. D. predicts the best season for many years for his territory. President Richards of Merchants National Bank of Dickinson, on the Northern Pacific, between the Missouri river and the Montana line, expects the best business for several years, due to a good winter for stockmen and the opening of spring with abundant moisture to start crop seeding.

CAROLINA POWER EARNINGS GROW

The Carolina Power & Light Company reports net earnings for its system for the year ended Dec. 31, 1913 of \$548,270, which compares with \$381,128 for the previous year, a 44 per cent increase. In four years gross earnings have nearly doubled and net earnings have increased 160 per cent.

THIRD AVENUE
NEW YORK—Third Avenue Railway reports a deficit of \$132,462 for February, compared with deficit of \$200 for February, 1913. Surplus after charges for eight months shows a decrease of \$47,293 from previous year.

LEAD PRICES REDUCED
NEW YORK—American Smelting and Refining Company reduced price of lead from 4 cents to 3.90 cents.

VALUE OF THE U. S. EXPRESS CO. HOLDINGS

If Securities Owned by Company Were Liquidated at Present Market Prices Would Amount to About \$45 a Share

OTHER LARGE ASSETS

NEW YORK—The securities of United States Express Company, if liquidated at present market valuation, would make for a distribution of about \$45 per share outstanding. This takes no cognizance of other assets, such as cash, real estate, and operating equipments.

United States Express owns bonds in over 200 transportation and industrial corporations and the big majority of these securities are of a very substantial sort. Its stock holdings are not nearly so extensive, being limited to representation in 11 companies, chiefly railroads. These holdings compare favorably with those of other express companies which have made a name for themselves for discriminating investment.

United States Express owns stocks and bonds having par value of \$4,632,500, book value of \$4,725,349, and a market value of \$4,506,578, as shown in the following:

	Par value	Book value	Market value
Bonds owned	\$4,350,000	\$4,457,488	\$4,350,000
Stocks owned	282,500	267,861	271,578
All sec. bldgs.	4,632,500	4,725,349	4,506,578
Per sh. of stk.	46.42	47.25	45.06

While present market valuation of the long list of bonds owned has not been made, 23 of the largest blocks of representative bonds have been so valued. These bonds, on a total book valuation of \$1,355,796, have a present market value of \$1,286,899, a shrinkage as against the book value, of nearly \$70,000, or 5 per cent.

While the present market value of the 18 railroad bonds compared with book value decreased \$87,384, or 7.6 per cent, market valuation of the five industrial bonds increased \$17,487, or 7.8 per cent. It may reasonably be assumed that total present market value of all bonds owned will show about the same aggregate shrinkage on book value; bonds owned may be said to have a market value of about \$4,235,000, against stated book value of \$4,457,488.

Stocks owned by the United States Express are fully shown in the following tabulation:

Railroad	No. shares	Book value	Pres. val.
Beech Creek	200	\$21,800	\$17,200
St. Paul	500	30,565	49,841
do. pref.	302	30,290	27,472
C. R. I. & P. R. R.	250	12,295	19,045
Kalmar A. G. R.	100	15,900	14,500
N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	329	30,510	30,510
P. R. R. (narrow)	500	70,240	69,819
Sixth Ave. R. R. Co.	50	8,850	5,650
Industrial			
Am. Tel. & Cable	300	29,400	16,500
N. & W. Wash. S. S. Co.	170	18,347	17,765
Wells, Fargo & Co.	13	3,365	3,270
Totals	3,454	\$267,861	\$271,578

The total present market valuation of stocks owned shows an appreciation over book value of \$3717, or 1.1 per cent.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$6.50/7 bbl, 85c/95c bag; pastry, \$6 bbl, 80c bag. Butter—Print 35c; tub, 34c; 5-lb box, \$1.70; 10-lb tub, \$3.40. Eggs—Western first, 28c/32c (according to size); fresh laid, Maine and New Hampshire, 31c/38c; fancy brown, 40c. Beans—York state pea, 10c qt, 75c pk; California, 15c qt, \$1.15 pk; yellow eye, 12c qt, 90c pk; kidney, 13c qt, 95c pk. Sugar—Granulated, 4 1/2c/5c lb. Apples—No. 1 Baldwin, 75c pk; fancy western eating apples, 60c/75c doz. Strawberries—Florida, 30c box. Oranges—California, 25c/40c doz; Florida, 30c/60c doz. Rolled oats—4c lb, 15-lb for 35c. Oatmeal—4 1/2c lb, 10-lb for 40c. Cheese—New York full cream, 24c lb; Young America, 25c lb. Potatoes—Maine, 30c peck; fancy selected, 35c peck. Onions—Native, 5c lb. Squash—Native, 5c lb. Celery—California, 12c bunch.

COAL SHIPMENTS ON THE READING

NEW YORK—Of anthracite transported by Reading in four years ended June 30, 1913, 67.3 per cent was provided by Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, 32.7 per cent by other shippers. During year ended June 30, 1913, Reading Coal Company's percentage was 70.1 per cent, and other shippers' 29.9 per cent; in 1912, 68 per cent and 32 per cent; in 1911, 65 per cent and 35 per cent; and in 1910, 63.9 per cent and 34.1 per cent, respectively.

CROP OUTLOOK

CHICAGO—Price Current says: Early spring rainfall is essential to maintain present crop prospects. Average subsoil moisture in 10 states is over 89 per cent. General growth condition of winter wheat is excellent.

LAURIUM MINING COMPANY
Report of Laurium Mining Company for 1913 shows operating expenses of \$26,486. Company had balance of liabilities Dec. 31, 1913, of \$8020, against balance of assets Dec. 31, 1912, of \$18,465.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY AFFAIRS LOOKING BETTER

Although Full Effects of New Tariff Are Not Yet Known It Is Believed That Company Has Passed the Crisis—Heavy Increase in Gross Business

The quick recovery in American Woolen preferred to \$79 a share is of course a direct reflection of the maintenance of the regular 7 per cent dividend rate, some doubts as to the status of which on account of last year's unsatisfactory showing had been expressed.

But it is said that the worst is behind American Woolen. It has absorbed its tariff loss and now it is going ahead again. Since the first of the year conditions have improved perceptibly and the worsted mills of the United States are all running at considerably higher capacity than a few months ago. American Woolen is about two thirds a worsted mill proposition.

American Woolen's gross business thus far this year is just about twice that of a year ago, and although the prices named on its goods to stimulate this activity have been very close, the outlook nevertheless is more promising than it has been at practically any time since the new tariff came into operation. It is noticeable that the bulk of 1914 orders has been on staples which form the output of the big Lawrence mills.

It is good textile opinion that the low prices on woolen and worsted goods have been seen. The wool market has been steadily rising, is still in a very firm position and it is virtually impossible to

secure domestic wools, as the available supply is estimated to be actually less than 2,000,000 pounds. Under these conditions wool prices of all grades have inevitably risen and in sympathy with their advance American Woolen has been gradually marking up its prices to keep step with the increased cost of raw material.

In a few weeks American Woolen will open its spring selling season, which will furnish a real test of the potentialities of foreign competition. Despite its results, favorable or otherwise, American Woolen intends to maintain its unbroken preferred dividend record until the new tariff has had a complete trying out.

Some confusion has recently arisen with respect to American Woolen affairs in connection with the request of the New York stock exchange for supposedly additional data. All that was desired, however, was a statement of the subsidiary Ayer mill, the report of which the stock exchange failed to understand, is mailed to American Woolen stockholders in July and not in March, as is the case with the parent company. The Ayer mill fiscal year ends in June and the American Woolen year in December and the misunderstanding arising from this fact is the explanation of the request of the stock exchange authorities.

PROSPECTS FOR AMERICAN COAL EXPORTS DISCUSSED

NEW YORK—D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal producer and exporter, has given the Black Diamond answers to eight questions concerning coal and its exportation. These may be summarized as follows:

1. English agreements expire early in 1915. Employers cannot concede all demands, and a national strike aided by railroad men is threatened. Negotiations will be long. Stoppage of work will depend on trade. Cost of production has more than doubled during past generation.

2. Present English government is not likely to reimpose the one shilling export tax removed by the conservative administration in 1901. A heavy drop in British freights to the Mediterranean fairly protects British export coal against American competition.

3. Greater Welsh docking facilities are needed for coming increased requirements. Mixing coal has reduced shipping capacity by time occupied in sorting empty cars. Increase in production at ratio of last 10 or 20 years is improbable. Due to labor troubles, Welsh production and shipment from 1907 to 1912 have been practically constant.

4. The Panama canal will largely increase use of American coal, and this may displace Welsh coal in eastern South America and in German coals as well in the Mediterranean. This will depend on freights. While cost of production has increased, cost of American

coal compared with 20 years ago has diminished. Cost of production for American coal will henceforth increase.

5. Whether or not tolls be imposed on American coastwise vessels, the foreign shipowner will be governed in use of the Panama canal by commercial conditions and by the cheapest coal.

6. Increase in American coal exports will be slow and gradual. The step taken by America toward a free trade policy, though a short one, by inducing a return freight is all in favor of coal exports. It may be found practicable, by increasing sufficiently the size of steamers to reduce the cost of coal freight, to make it a paying proposition for boats to return in ballast.

7. Speaking generally, neither American nor other coal producers need fear competition from oil. Navies may use oil irrespective of coast. But as efficiency of oil is certainly not twice that of coal as a steam raiser, while cost of oil in Europe is four times that of coal, use of oil by a tramp steamer cannot be regarded as a commercial proposition. It would take 25 times the quantity of oil to displace total present consumption of coal.

8. As to changes in routes and bunkering of tramp brought about by the tariff bill with changed duties, the answer would be voluminous. Bunkers supplied in Great Britain alone for ships engaged in the foreign trade are over 20,000,000 tons a year. Exports of British coal used for bunker purposes abroad are very considerable out of the 70,000,000 tons exported annually.

FERTILIZER STOCKS ADVANCE ON GOOD BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Strength in the fertilizer stocks is founded upon the excellent spring selling season which has been in progress since Jan. 1. It is expected that all the fertilizer companies operating in the southern states will experience a sharp revival in earnings this year. Prices are understood to be from \$1 to 1.50 per ton better than a year ago. When it is recalled that an advance of 75 cents per ton in selling price of its entire output would add a sum to American Agricultural's net equal to its entire 4 per cent dividend on the common, the importance of this higher range of prices is appreciated. Of course the company does not sell anything like its entire output or even 50 per cent of it in the South. At the same time, the company is in position to make a handsome showing of net in the South this year, whereas in 1912 and 1913 it barely broke even on its southern sales.

Another factor which is helping the common is the rapid manner in which the remaining portion of the \$7,000,000 February bond sale is being cleaned up. When the syndicate dissolved there were \$1,000,000 or more of these bonds which had not been distributed among investors. This total has been steadily eaten away, until at present the unsold residue is relatively unimportant.

When the talk of Massachusetts incorporation for the company started, there were hopes that if it were to materialize it would be before April 1. That expectation was never in the thought of the management who realized that this was a large task involving a considerable amount of detailed, patient work and investigation. The latter has not been dropped, but is still in process of working out.

Some favorable facts have been discovered which tend to simplify the problem. For one thing it has been found that a much smaller portion of the subsidiary system would have to be re-incorporated under Massachusetts laws than was at first anticipated. This is

because the titles to these particular properties which these subsidiaries operate rest directly in the American Company, so that the subsidiaries are operating and not owning entities.

If it is discovered as the result of investigation that Massachusetts incorporation is economically feasible, there is little doubt that it will be accomplished.

LONDON DRY GOODS TRADE

LONDON—Success of Gordon Selfridge's great drygoods emporium, in face of tradition and conservatism of the British public, is considered remarkable. Mr. Selfridge has just purchased all shares of T. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., and their premises, which adjoin his building, and this property will be used to enlarge his premises, which cannot handle the crowds.

Perhaps the most interesting phase of Mr. Selfridge's success is that, unlike most other American stores opened in London, he has upped British traditions in the retail dry goods business and has steadily upheld American methods of conducting this business.

Selfridge has not only won a signal victory but has forced many leading London drapers to follow his lead to compete with him.

DEFERS CAR ORDER

NEW YORK—It is stated New York Central has decided not to buy any cars at present, and car companies have been notified of the fact. New York Central's inquiry was for 3700 cars.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets steady, March 9s. 3/4d., April 9s. 1 1/4d., May 9s. 2 1/4d.

TAX EXEMPT

City of New Bedford Coupon

4 per cent bonds

(Price on application)

N. W. Harris & Co.
Incorporated Boston 35 Federal St.

DIVIDENDS

The First National Bank of Boston has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

The Fourth National Bank of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 30.

Norfolk & Western declared regular dividend of 1 per cent on the adjustment preferred stock, payable May 19 to stock of record April 30.

The Union Gas Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 15 to holders of record March 31.

Pittsburgh Coal Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 25 to stock of record April 15.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 20 to stock of record April 3.

Leading Events in Athletics

AMHERST NINE LEAVES FOR ITS SOUTHERN TRIP

Twelve Players Make Up the Party and Prospects of Turning Out a Strong Team This Season Are Now Very Bright

SEVERAL VETERANS

AMHERST, Mass.—Capt. John Strahn and his squad of Amherst College baseball players leave here today on their annual southern training trip. Twelve players make up the party, and they will be accompanied by Manager Shaw and Assistant Manager Cutler. The players who make the trip follow:

Captain Strahn, catcher; Robinson, McCay, Brough and Seaman, pitchers; Goodridge, first base; Washburn, second base; De Castro, third base; and Seward, shortstop. In the outfield—Kimball, left field; Swazy, center; Balmos, right field. Prospects of making a strong showing on the diamond this year are far more promising than they were a year ago. Although Coach Davis points out that, owing to the fact that the team has had no outdoor practice at all, it is impossible to tell much in regard to their hitting ability, except in the light of last year's batting averages, nevertheless the men have shown up well in the preliminary work in the cage. With a veteran battery and five other men of last year's successful team as a nucleus, the prospects for a good start in the South are bright.

Of last year's pitching staff, Alexander Robinson '15 is first choice, and both he and Walter McCay '14 make the trip. The two other pitchers taken are F. C. Brough '14 and E. H. Seaman '16, both of whom showed up strongly in the interclass contests.

The right side of the infield is unchanged. E. H. Goodridge '16 holding down his old position at first and G. W. Washburn '16 again covering second. Third base will be played by Allan de Castro '14, and shortstop, the other vacancy in the infield caused by graduation, will fall to either Dexter M. Keezer '17 or Hugh C. Seward '14.

In the outfield, J. R. Kimball '14 will be in left for the fourth consecutive year and H. C. Swasey's third year in the outfield will find him at center. Harry L. Balmos '16, whose work in the outfield in the 1913-1914 series was of a high order, has been chosen for the right field position.

The team will return on April 7. The following is the complete schedule for the whole season.

SOUTHERN TRIP
March 27, University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; 28, North Carolina at Raleigh, N. C.; 29, North Carolina at Raleigh, N. C.; 30, North Carolina at Raleigh, N. C.; 31, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.; April 1, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.; 2, Georgetown University at Washington, D. C.; 3, Catholic University at Washington, D. C.; 4, Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; 5, Columbia University, New York.

REGULAR SEASON SCHEDULE
April 18, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Amherst; 25, Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.; May 2, Tufts College at Amherst; 6, Phillips Andover Academy at Amherst; 9, Harvard at Cambridge; 13, M. A. C. at Amherst; 16, Brown at Providence; 21, Williams at Amherst; 25, Brown at Amherst; 30, Williams at Williamstown; June 3, Yale at New Haven; 6, Kelo University at Amherst; 10, Princeton at Princeton; 13, M. A. C. at Amherst; 22, Dartmouth at Amherst; 23, Dartmouth at Hanover.

ORGANIZE CHESS CLUB AT TUFTS

About 20 interested students at Tufts College met Wednesday evening and organized a chess club. The officers elected were: Walton L. Hall '14 of Malden, president; Rueben S. Swan '15 of Dorchester, secretary, and Benjamin F. Kraus '16 of Jamaica Plain, secretary-treasurer.

Arrangements were made to start a tournament among the members and later several correspondence matches will be arranged with other college teams.

BRENNAN ELECTED CAPTAIN

J. N. B. Brennan '15 of Lestonia, O., was Wednesday elected captain of the Harvard wrestling team for next year, succeeding W. R. Tyler '14. Brennan has been wrestling the three years he has been at Harvard and won the university title in the 175-pound class at the championship meet last week.

BUFFALO FEDERALS WIN

DANVILLE, Va.—The Buffalo Federal League team defeated the Pittsburgh Federals here Wednesday by a score of 6 to 4. Moore, Houser and Schlitz pitched for the winners with Leclair, Knetzer and D. Roberts in the box for Pittsburgh.

MARATHON ENTRY RECEIVED

H. Parkinson of the Bradhurst Field Club of New York has sent his entry for the Boston Athletic Association marathon which will be held April 20. Parkinson won the Brooklyn Sea Gate marathon Feb. 12 and the Lincoln day race in New York.

DURHAM DEFEATS VERMONT

DURHAM, N. C.—The Durham team of the North Carolina Association defeated the University of Vermont here Wednesday by a score of 8 to 2. Speat and Denning pitched for the winners and Ferris and McManus for Vermont.

ROWING IS ON THE INCREASE AT PENNSYLVANIA



(Copyrighted by the International News Service)

The University of Pennsylvania varsity eight on the Schuylkill river

NOTICE SENT TO NATIONAL CLUBS BY COMMISSION

CINCINNATI—The national baseball commission has promulgated a finding and a notice to all national agreement clubs. The commission upheld the national board in the latter's ruling that Player-Manager George B. Ort of the St. Thomas Club of the Canadian league was not entitled to 15 per cent of the money obtained through the drafting of players.

The notice says: "There seems to be a misunderstanding of the exact meaning of section 18 of the agreement with the Baseball Players' Fraternity."

"When a major league club makes application for waivers it should notify the president of the league whether the player will be released unconditionally, outright or under an optional agreement."

"An outright release is construed to mean the player's transfer from one club to another, with or without a consideration, and without retention of the right to recall him. In such case the player must first be tendered to class AA and A clubs at a price not to exceed that stipulated in section 18."

"If it is the intention to release the player under optional agreement the option price shall be not less than \$300 and not more than the amount prescribed in section 18 of the agreement."

"If the clubs cannot agree on the optional price the presidents of the leagues shall determine the consideration."

"A drafted player who has not been claimed before Feb. 1, following his selection, becomes subject to section 18 when released by a major league to a minor league club."

NEW HAVEN TEAM WINS TOURNEY

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The five-man team contest of the American Bowling congress tournament ended on Wednesday night with the Monks Club of New Haven, Conn., victors. They were awarded the championship trophy and a cash prize.

The Dimlings of Pittsburgh received second prize and the White Elephants of Philadelphia won third place.

NO HARVARD FOUR-MILE TEAM

Harvard will not enter a four-mile relay team in the championship event at the Penn relay carnival April 25, as the men will not be in condition, and rather than make a poor showing Harvard will not enter. The Crimson will have a strong team in the one-mile championship event, however, and also in the freshman one-mile championship race.

WINSOR WINS SQUASH TOURNEY

A. Winsor, Jr., of the Harvard Club won the senior squash racket tournament by defeating F. J. Emery in the finals three sets to one. The tourney was played at the Harvard Club and 60 competitors took part. Winsor coached the Harvard varsity hockey team this season.

WHITNEY AND EDWARDS WIN

L. T. Whitney and H. A. Edwards of the Monitor bowling team in the Newspaper League, won first and second prizes respectively in the candle-pin bowling championship tournament of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Wednesday night. Whitney's score was 400 and Edwards' 408.

WANDERERS 7, VANCOUVER 6

The Wanderers of Montreal defeated Vancouver, 7 to 6, in an extra five-minute period hockey game at the Arena last night. The second game between the two Canadian professional teams will be played Saturday night.

ST. LOUIS TIES NASHVILLE

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—In a fast game the St. Louis Americans tied the Nashville team by a score of 6 to 6. Rogers and Stevens pitched for St. Louis, with Witte and James in the box for Nashville.

LEVY COLUMBIA CAPTAIN

NEW YORK—L. Alfred Levy '14 has been elected captain of next season's New York University basketball team. Joseph F. Curran '16 is elected manager, and Alvin F. Lent '16, assistant manager.

PHILADELPHIA—Although it is still too early to get a line on the prospects of the University of Pennsylvania varsity oarsmen for 1914, there is no question but rowing is today more popular at the Red and Blue university than has been the case in a number of years past. Not in years have so many candidates turned out for the varsity and freshman eights as are now working on the Schuylkill river and the men are showing much enthusiasm over their work.

Coach Vivian Nickalls is proving to be one of the most popular coaches the university has had and although he is working the candidates hard and holding them to the strictest kind of training rules, the men are much pleased with the conditions prevailing and are doing their utmost to help the famous English oarsman in developing a crew that will be able to make a strong showing in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on the Hudson river next June as well as in the dual races with other colleges.

In Captain Waltrous Coach Nickalls has an assistant who is sure to be a great help in developing the men. He is an earnest leader, a good oarsman, and is being supported by the candidates in a way that should insure success. A number of races have been arranged for the various crews, and it is expected that few changes will be made in the order of the first eight until they have had at least one contest with other crews.

MISS HARVEY AND MRS. BARLOW TO MEET IN FINAL

PINEHURST, N. C.—Miss Florence L. Harvey of Hamilton, Ont., former Canadian champion, meets Mrs. R. H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, eastern title holder, today in the final round of the women's North and South golf tournament on the links of the Pinehurst Country Club for the championship of 1914.

Both these players won their semi-final matches by three up and two to play in the semi-finals, in contests which were much closer than the scores indicate and replete with interest.

Wednesday Mrs. Barlow defeated Mrs. J. R. Price of Oakmont, former United champion, and Miss Harvey was victorious over Mrs. William West of Huntingdon Valley.

In her match with Mrs. Price, Mrs. Barlow made the turn all even, losing the first, winning the second, third and fourth, losing the fifth, the sixth to a two and the seventh, where she picked up, halving the eighth and winning the ninth. Mrs. Barlow gained the lead on the tenth, lost the eleventh and twelfth and took the next four holes for the match in 4-5, 5-6, 3-5, and 5-6.

Mrs. West was four down at the turn in her match with Miss Harvey, but she won the tenth and eleventh, lost the twelfth, halved the thirteenth, won the fourteenth, lost the fifteenth and surrendered the match with a half on the sixteenth.

Other close matches were a two and one victory by Miss Agnes Blanche of Montclair in the second flight, a two up victory by Mrs. A. A. Uebelecker of Hackensack in the third and a match with Miss Pricilla Beall of Uniontown won on the home green in the fourth.

The summaries:

First eight, semi-final—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, beat Mrs. J. Raymond Price, Oakmont, 3 and 2; Miss Florence L. Harvey, Hamilton, beat Mrs. William West, Huntingdon Valley, 3 and 2.

Second eight, semi-final—Mrs. J. H. Ridout, Lambton, beat Mrs. R. S. Hooker, Lake Waccabuc, 6 and 6; Miss Agnes Blanche, Montclair, beat Mrs. J. P. Gardner, Homewood, 2 and 1.

Third eight, semi-final—Mrs. A. A. Uebelecker, Hackensack, beat Miss E. M. Brien, Vesper, 2 up; Miss Dorothy Ballantyne, Detroit, beat Mrs. T. R. Palmer, Erie, 6 and 4.

Fourth eight, semi-final—Miss Pricilla Beall, Uniontown, beat Mrs. H. C. Philbrick, Braneburn, 1 up; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Hackensack, beat Miss Florence Croft, Pittsburgh, 3 and 2.

LEHIGH ELECTS OFFICERS

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The Lehigh University Rifle Club has elected R. Latham, range captain, A. F. Benson of Wenonah, N. J., president; Myles Kresage of South Bethlehem, vice-president; R. Latham, secretary, and Dr. E. A. Saliers of the faculty, treasurer.

ST. LOUIS SUBS WIN

WAYCROSS, Ga.—The substitutes of the St. Louis American baseball team defeated Waycross of the Georgia State league here Wednesday by a score of 10 to 1.

CAMBRIDGE IS FAVORITE TO WIN VARSITY RACE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The end of the first week in March found the supporters of Cambridge very hopeful as to their chances in the inter-university boat race on March 28. Some excellent times have been put up by the "Light Blues" at Marlow, records being closely approached on several occasions.

On the other hand the times recorded during Oxford practice at Henley were not at all good. It must be remembered, however, that by March 7 Cambridge were in a much more advanced stage of preparation than Oxford, who were also held back by the numerous changes which had to be made in the composition of the crew.

There is no reason to doubt that Oxford will put up a very good race at the end of the month, and the result is by no means a foregone conclusion. There are likely to be five former "Blues" in each crew, Oxford having F. A. H. Pitman, stroke; H. B. Wells, cox; H. K. Ward at No. 3; E. D. Horsfall at No. 4, and A. F. R. Wiggins at No. 6. The other members of the Oxford crew will probably be R. W. Fletcher, bow; R. Burdakin at No. 2; J. B. Kendersley at No. 5, and G. W. Titherington at No. 7.

The former Blues who will row in the Cambridge boat are S. E. Swann at No. 2; C. S. Clark at No. 6; C. E. V. Buxton at No. 7; G. E. Tower, stroke, and L. E. Ridley, cox; while the other members of the crew will probably be D. I. Day, bow; P. C. Livingstone at No. 3; J. A. Ritson at No. 4; K. G. Garnett at No. 5.

AMERICAN POLO TEAM UNDECIDED

NEW YORK—J. M. Waterbury, captain of the American polo team which will defend the international cup this year, returned from England Wednesday. He said that at present he had no idea of the makeup of the American team. Only practice, he said, would determine its composition.

Waterbury thought Louis E. Stoddard would not appear on the polo field this season, but that Malcolm Stevenson, Foxhall Keene and Rene LaMontagne probably would be in the tentative line-up.

Harry Payne Whitney, captain of the team which successfully defended the polo cup last year, came back with Waterbury. Whitney said that he could not play on the team this year, although he might take part in the practice for the international matches as a member of a scrub team.

MORE PRACTISE FOR THE RED SOX

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Another practice has been arranged for the Boston Red Sox this afternoon, and the usual game between the Regulars and Yannis will close the day's work.

Manager Carrigan did not put his players through the customary Regular-Yannis game Wednesday but gave the players a lot of practice. Captain Wagner made his first appearance on the diamond in uniform and he did considerable work. Pitcher Wood also did a little practising.

WASHINGTON WINS EASILY

WASHINGTON—With two recruit pitchers in the box, the Washington Americans defeated Georgetown University in the first game of the season on the local grounds Wednesday by a score of 10 to 2. Mumford and Ayers were the pitchers for Washington.

REGULARS WIN LAST GAME

MARLIN, Tex.—The New York National regulars defeated the Yannis in their last practice game of the season here Wednesday by a score of 8 to 7. Mathewson and Palermo pitched for the winners and Tesreau and Ritter for the Yannis.

BALTIMORE BEATS ATHLETICS

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Despite the fact that Baker made four hits in five times at bat, the Baltimore Orioles defeated the Athletics here Wednesday by a score of 6 to 2. Rath pitched for the winners, while Brown and Penock were the Athletic pitchers.

SWIMMING MEET IN Y. M. C. A. TANK IS BIG SUCCESS

Handicap Proves Too Great for Champion Leo Handy to Overcome in 225-Yard Race — Jouannett Wins Dive

MIDGETS SHOW WELL

An interesting swimming meet was held in the Boston Y. M. C. A. tank Wednesday evening, in which more than two score athletes participated and which brought out some fine swimming. Although at no time was there any great chance of records being broken, the showing made by the swimmers was very good, and the races for the most part close.

Some of the most noted sprint swimmers found that their handicaps were too great to overcome, and Leo Handy, the remarkable Brookline star lost the 225-yard race to Carl Page of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. Page had a lead of 15 seconds over Handy, and although the latter made a fine effort to overtake his opponent, the handicap allowed was too great, and he was defeated.

The midgets from the Brooklyn Gymnasium Association gave a very fine exhibition of swimming, and were one of the features of the meet. Jouannett, the Brookline high school diver and holder of the interscholastic championship in this event, was easily the star diver of the meet. The relay race was won by the Harvard Independents. A summary of the events follows:

75 yards—Won by Glibb, Harvard; Bacon, R. S. C. second; Eklund, Mechanic Arts, third. Time 42-58.
Midget relay, Brookline Gymnasium A. boys, each going one length—Won by Team B. (Frederick, Moran, O'Hea, Ryan, Wyman); second, Team A. (Richardson, Barrett, Robinson, Barrett). Time, 1m. 19-25.

Twenty-five yards, handicap, open—Winners of heats, Snow (25), Malden Y. M. C. A.; Frendersast (scratched), B. G. A. A.; Bury (25), B. G. A. A.; James (scratched), B. S. C.; Glibb, Cambridge Y. M. C. A.; Morris (scratched), East Boston; McMurray (25), B. S. C.; Guthrie (25), East Boston. First semi-final won by Snow (25.1); James (scratched), second. Second semi-final won by Morris (scratched); McMurray (25.1); second. Final won by Snow (25.1); Morris (scratched), second; James (scratched), third. Time, 3m. 01-36.

225 yards (9 lengths), heat winners—Browning (55.1), B. G. A. A.; Parrott (54.5), Jamaica Plain; Page (55.1), Cambridge Y. M. C. A.; final won by Browning (55.1); M. C. A. Final won by Browning (55.1); Page (55.1), second; Parrott (54.5), third. Time, 3m. 01-36.

Swimming exhibition by Matthew, Mann, under water; and Daniel Daly, Donald and Philip Richardson of B. G. A. A. "Punch" for distance—Won by Howe (14ft.), B. C. H. Tift, Holm (15ft.), B. S. C. second, 69ft.; Antoine (12ft.), B. S. C. third, 68ft.

Fifty yards, back-stroke—Won by Handy (25.1), B. H. S.; Interes (55.1), R. S. C. second; Dean (scratched), B. G. A. A. third. Time—35-55.

Diving—Won by Jouannett, B. S. C.; Church (55.1), second; Arthur, B. G. A. A. third. Time—50-55.

Relay race—Won by Harvard Independents (45.1), Seymour, Chadwick, Wentworth, Hitecock; Cambridge Y. M. C. A. (55.1) (Glibb, Page, Crowley, Cross), second; Brookline G. A. A. (scratched) (Duffy, Han-4, Dean, McKinnon), third. Time—1m. 53-25.

WORK STARTED ON NEW ENTRANCE

Work has been started at Fenway Park on the new entrance to the third-base bleachers, and it is expected that the work will be completed in plenty of time for the opening of the season. Under the former conditions patrons having seats in this third-base section were obliged to walk under the grandstand for its entire length, and President Lamm of the Boston club decided some time ago that a new entrance to the park which would do away with this long walk under the grandstand would be a big improvement. The work of putting the playing field in proper condition for the team will be started very soon, and as the grounds are at the present time in fair state, this will not be a difficult piece of work.

RECOUNT SHOWS DEERING WINNER

PORTLAND, Me.—E. T. Simmons, judge for the Deering high school, received a despatch Wednesday that an official recount of the scores of the final match between the rifle teams of the Deering and Iowa City high for the championship of the Public High School Rifle League, gave the championship to Deering by a score of 977 to 974. The original return was 979 to 978 in favor of the Iowa City school.

MISS RAVENSCROFT SAILS

NEW YORK—Declining to state positively whether she would return to America to defend her national golf title, Miss Gladys Ravenscroft sailed on the Carmania Wednesday for England with Miss Muriel Dodd, the champion woman golfer of Great Britain and Canada.

VIRGINIA MAKES 50 RUNS

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—What is expected to go as a record score for the 1914 baseball season was made here Wednesday, when the University of Virginia nine defeated Jefferson school by a score of 50 to 0. The winners made 42 hits and no errors.

GRANT MAY COACH STANFORD

LELAND STANFORD, Cal.—Dr. Richard Grant, former coach of the University of Minnesota track team, is being considered as athletic director for the Leland Stanford, Jr. University to succeed E. W. Moulton, resigned.

INDOOR TENNIS TITLES TOURNEY OF LONGWOOD C. C.

Five of the Leading Players in the Country Will Compete in Annual Event Starting Today

With no less than five of the first 10 ranking players in the United States taking part, the first annual indoor championship lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club starts this afternoon on the new covered courts of the club at Chestnut Hill.

Fourteen have entered for the singles event and among them are R. N. Williams, Jr., the internationalist and Harvard player; G. F. Touchard, the present national indoor champion; W. A. Larned, former national outdoor champion and his brother E. P. Larned; G. P. Shafer, one of the present national doubles champions; T. R. Pell and J. D. E. Jones.

The first round of singles is scheduled to start at 3 o'clock this afternoon and play will also take place in the evening. The drawings for the singles follow:

First round—R. C. Seaver vs. G. F. Touchard; F. C. Inman vs. N. W. Niles; S. Dabney vs. W. M. A. Washburn; G. C. Shafer vs. R. N. Williams; T. R. Pell vs. T. R. Pell; J. E. D. Jones vs. W. A. Larned.

Second round—Top half, E. P. Larned vs. winner Seaver-Touchard match; lower half, G. F. Gardner, Jr. vs. winner Jones vs. W. A. Larned match.

Doubles matches will start tomorrow and there are a number of strong teams which are to compete for this trophy including B. C. Wright and I. C. Wright, R. D. Little and T. R. Pell, N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, and R. N. Williams, Jr., and H. C. Johnson.

BOSTON-ST. LOUIS GAME CALLED OFF

MACON, Ga.—Manager Stallings will not send his Boston National players into a game with the St. Louis Americans today as originally planned as it has developed that it is the substitutes of the St. Louis club who were to play. Instead he will give the men two practice sessions with a game between the regulars and Yannis.

The Cleveland American Association team made it two straight from Boston by taking Wednesday's game by a score of 3 to 2. Boston led at the beginning of the ninth inning, Perdue having driven in Boston's two runs in the eighth inning. In the ninth inning Bates made a home run for Cleveland with two men on bases, giving the victory to his team.

GRIFFITH RELEASES ALLEN

WASHINGTON—Manager Griffith of the Washington Americans has released William Allen, outfielder, who played with Montreal last year, to Indianapolis of the American Association with an option on him at the end of the season.

ANNAPOLIS BEATS SWARTHMORE

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Naval Academy baseball team defeated Swarthmore College here Wednesday by a score of 13 to 8. Waddell and Vinson pitched for the winners and Dansworthy and Ames for the losers.

PHILADELPHIA BEATS RALEIGH

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Philadelphia Nationals defeated Raleigh in a practice match Wednesday by a score of 11 to 2. Mayer and Tincup were the pitchers for the winners, who made 18 hits and no errors.

CIONI WINS WORLD'S TITLE

DETROIT—Roland Cioni of Milwaukee became professional roller skating champion of the world when he won an easy victory Wednesday evening over four contestants in the grand final heat of the meet which began here a week ago.

STACKPOLE YALE CAPTAIN

NEW HAVEN—Edward J. Stackpole, Jr., of Harrisburg, Pa., has been elected captain of the Yale basketball team for next year.

CUP CANDIDATE WILL BE NAMED THE RESOLUTE

New York Syndicate Racing Yacht Is the Second of the Three Defenders of International Trophy to Receive Title

REPORT NEGOTIATIONS

NEW YORK—Official announcement of the selection of the name Resolute as the title of the New York Yacht Club flag officers' syndicate America's cup defense candidate has been made by G. A. Cormack, secretary of the syndicate. The yacht now building at the Herreshoff yard, Bristol, R. I., for the syndicate, consisting of Henry Walters, Arthur Curtis James, J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, Jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt and F. G. Bourne, is the second of the three defending candidates to be named. The Tri-City yacht has already been named Defiance, leaving the Cochran boat the only one of the trio as yet undesignated.

Neither A. S. Cochran, the owner; William Gardner, the designer, or F. D. Lawley has intimated that a title has been selected.

In the selection of the names Resolute and Defiance the adherence to the eight-letter designation is again evidenced, as was the case in the successful cup defenders of past years, including the Reliance, Columbia, Defender and Vigilant.

In connection with the announcement of the flag officers yacht's appellation, the America cup committee gave out a preliminary report on the negotiations for the cup races scheduled for Sept. 10, 12 and 13. This report which embodies all the correspondence between the New York Yacht Club, together with an appendix relating to the challenge of 1907 and the question of towing, shows that the negotiations opened with a cablegram from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club dated Feb. 28, 1913 and continued until the completion of the final acceptance of the Sir Thomas Lipton challenge on Sept. 8, 1913.

The question of the right to tow the challenger during the trip across the Atlantic is fully covered in the correspondence relating to the challenge of 1907. During the negotiations of that year the point arose as to the right of the challenger to proceed except under her own sailing equipment. At that time J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club, writing for the acting commodore of the club, gave the following opinion of the point:

"The proposition that the Shamrock, in the event of her being becalmed, might be taken in tow by a steam yacht until a breeze were met with, seems to us unobjectionable. We think it is contemplated by the deed of gift that the challenging yacht shall be of such design, construction and equipment as to be able to encounter the usual risks of a voyage to the port where the contest is to take place.

"Cases might, of course, arise in which it would not be proper to waive or dispense with the actual and complete performance of this condition. If a vessel were to be accompanied by a steamer as a tender, not merely for convenience, but because she was really not sufficiently staunch or properly equipped to be seaworthy to make the voyage independently, it is our view that in such a case the use of a tender would not be a compliance with the provision that she is to proceed under sail on her own bottom."

NINE COLLEGES TO

THE HOME FORUM

Sky-Blue Fields of Ulster Tell of Irish Flax Industry

ONE of the most beautiful impressions of Ulster in August is given by certain small fields or patches within fields, packed with a tall and elegant herbage covered with convolvulus-like sky-blue blossoms. For a few weeks this feast of color remains in preparation, and each step towards completion is exceedingly beautiful. There is no green in nature or agriculture like the many-bladed green of these weed-free patches, as there is no blue like the blue that heralds their harvest time. You cannot take a journey anywhere through this favored country, says an interesting article in the Nation (London), without the eye being caught by this unique growth. You have no need to ask what it is, for common as it is, it is never stale to the eyes of the people who live with it always. Any Irish-

man insists on pointing it out to you, or passes the comment like the time of day, "And doesn't the flax look beautiful this year?" or "There's a field that'll be blue as the sky tomorrow." Not even the potato, necessary as it is in this country of all others, commands the enthusiasm and the love that goes out to "the flax." The delight of seeing it grow from the first shoot to its full stature and beauty is probably the keenest that any son of Adam knows. The delight is well founded. Gratitude is due to the plant that produces food; but it is not food but raiment that makes us higher than the beasts. When man had satisfied his hunger, he began his long march after higher things. One of his first discoveries in civilization was that, without stripping the skin from an animal, he could make of the

fibres of the plant a garment that would be more his own, because it was elaborated by him from that wherein the eye of faith could discern the finished product. Most of the arts have been taken from the farmer by the impatient factory, often placed not merely in a distant town, but in another country and another continent. The Australian shepherd sees no more of his wool, once it is shorn, until it has been across the world and come back as cloth, or even a finished suit; the raw, wet hide goes away, and returns as boots; the cotton-boll puts on the appearance of woven silk, by what means we do not know.

But the flax-farmer still shares in the manufacture of his crop. At least he steepes it in water of the particular spring which his ancestors proved to be the best, spreads it out after the prescribed number of days, and sees the fiber that is to be linen free itself from the unneeded green tissue. If he sends it away for the skutching, yet it is to a cooperative village mill in which he is a shareholder, and the crop does not entirely leave his hand until, by several processes, he has given it a material value greater than that of any other crop.

LYNN WOODS, FREE PUBLIC FOREST



LYNN WOODS, a 2000-acre tract maintained by the Lynn (Mass.) park commission, is not only the largest park in New England, but is described in a Boston guide book as "the second largest municipal pleasure ground in the United States." To see it on foot one needs a day and a lunch basket, but as it is one of the few parks open to automobiles those with machines will do well to see it in that way. In these woods may still be found the wolf pits dug by the farmers 200 years ago.

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Ruth, the Toiler

There is that quiet in her face
That comes to all who toil.
She moves among the sheaves with grace,
A daughter of the soil.

There is that beauty in her hands,
That glory in her hair,
That adds a warmth to sun-brown lands
When autumn cools the air.

There is that gladness in her eyes,
As one who finds the dust
A lovely path to paradise,
And common things august.

There is that reverence in her mood,
That patience sweet and broad,
As one who in the solitude
Yet walks the fields with God!
—Edward Wilbur Mason in the Craftsman.

Fruit Buds

Fruit buds may be distinguished from leaf buds by their greater plumpness. Leaf buds are small, thin and pointed at the end, and are told in the Country Gentleman. Pears bear the fruit buds on spurs similar to the apple. On the peach tree the buds are borne on the new wood which grew the previous summer. They appear in groups of three, two large fruit buds, one on each side of a thin leaf bud. On cherry trees buds are borne on spurs; the central bud of each cluster is generally a leaf bud. The buds of the plum grow in much the same manner.

The Sea Bird to the Wave

On and on
O white brother!
Thunder does not daunt thee:
How thou movest!
By thine impulse—
With no wing!
Fairest thing
The wide sea shows me!
On and on
O white brother!
Art thou gone?
—Padraic Colum in Poetry.

Groups of Workers and Their Relation to Progress

WE are all committed to the organization idea—to the way of doing work by working together. The group tendency is strong in human beings. They come together almost unconsciously for mutual welfare, and they also follow leaders; this results in two kinds or types of organization. Much of what we call organization is really only the imitation of a strong personality. We go in droves like sheep. Organization of this kind . . . means that there is a separate individual around whom the organization crystallizes.

In a recent address before the New York State Country Bond, Dean L. H.

Bailey of Cornell University applies these and similar statements to the work of country life readjustment, to which as director of the State College of Agriculture his talents and industry are devoted. Much that he says, however, is of great general value just now when clubs and organizations are multiplying with such bewildering rapidity, and when in the competition of groups the moral purpose of organization seems sometimes to be forgotten.

Now the group tends to perpetuate itself, continues Dean Bailey, and to propagate its ideas. It is likely to become a formal organization; and when the organization becomes very rigid we call it a machine, because we have no other word that so well expresses the regularity of action and the interlocking of parts into a working concern. . . . In themselves organizations are not progressive. Their process is always one of crystallization. The strong individual breaks out of the organization and becomes a progressive, a rebel, or a radical; he attracts a following, finally assembles it, and a new organization is made; and this organization in turn becomes crystallized and finally other uncontrolled thinkers break out of it and still other groups are formed. For a time the group serves its original purpose; but the usual method of progress is by the breaking away from solidified organization. . . . We cannot arrive at any great work by means of an organization that is self-satisfied and is concerned primarily in perpetuating itself, or that is out for glory. The test of any organization is that it shall be willing to spend and dissolve itself, if necessary, that it may accomplish a forward result.

He thinks we are making the mistake of trying to work out many of our social and economical reforms by means of groups that are self-centered and which, whether they know it or not, are concerned primarily in upholding the name and the insignia of the organization. The only reason for an organization that aims at anything more than entertainment is that it shall contribute something worth while to the general welfare. As soon as the organizations become too insistent upon themselves, by that fact they begin to perish. . . . An

organization may think it is standing for a cause when, as a matter of fact, it is standing for itself, and when the group tendency may be hurting the very cause it names in its program.

The greater the number of organizations the greater is the need of individual men and women who will think out something clearly, and will stand for a final human result rather than for the name and associations of an order. The question Dean Bailey leaves with his auditor or reader is: Am I standing for a free result, or am I dominated by group loyalty?

Atlantic States Once Ocean's Bed

In the course of its investigations of the geology of the country, the United States geological survey has been making a study of the cretaceous deposits of the eastern states and has found that the ocean of that time covered much of what is now the Atlantic coastal plain, while the gulf of Mexico spread widely over the central southern states, probably reaching as far north as Cairo, Ill. The Ohio was then a longer and older river than the Mississippi. Some of the sediments of this age, now hardened into rocks, were deposited in a shallow sea, some about the mouths of rivers, and some, perhaps in the flood plains of the rivers themselves.

Sixteenth Century Psalm

Rew on me, Lord, for thy goodness and grace.
That of thy nature art so bountiful,
For that goodness, that in the world doth brace

Repugnant natures, in quiet wonderfull;
And for thy mercys number without end,
In heavin and perth perceyvid so plen-
tefull,

That over all they do them selfes ext-
tend,
For those mercys much more than
men can synn.
Do way my synns that so thy grace
offend!
—Sir Thomas Wyatt.

STEAM NAVAL VESSELS IN 1824

IN August 1824 Lavina, Lady Spencer, addressed a letter from Ryde, Isle of Wight, to Charles Hatchett, chemist and antiquary, of Belle Vue house, Chelsea, in which she very vigorously sets down her opinion of steam vessels as engines of war. Not a century has passed since the letter was penned, and yet how entirely familiar is the world today with what she terms "so dreadful a service." The letter, which is contributed by Aleck Abrahams to Notes and Queries (London) reads as follows:

"You may, perhaps, not dislike to hear a few particulars of the first application of Steam Vessels as Engines of War. The Lightning, now lying under my window in quarantine, is just returned from the Bombardment of Algiers, and it is highly interesting to watch the first steps of this Infantine species of Warfare—God grant it may be the last attempt to bring it into actual service—for with every advantage that could be given to it, it yet proved

itself to be so dreadful a service to perform that I trust no poor creatures will ever be sent on such a future. This steamboat had in it a very magnificent engine of an hundred horse power, that to say, two fifties. It towed its coal-filled companion 1800 miles. At one self same time it towed the Infernal Bomb Vessel, the Industry transport, and a mortar vessel—all 3 as large as herself, for 180 miles. It consumed 500 gallons of water a minute. The steam was from 100 to 120 degrees. The stokers, or men employed at the furnaces, were . . . with difficulty brought to go to their daily work. The only shot which reached our Squadron was a spent shot from one of the batteries. . . . but it was a spent shot and did no mischief. The result of this experiment is certainly very far from satisfactory and delightfully discouraging. God bless you, my dear Mr. H. I am in a terrible hurry."

All Honor to the Boy

Dear blessed, noisy, rollicking, tormenting, comforting Boy! Except for him how would errands be done, chairs brought, nails driven, letters carried, twine and knives kept ready, lost things found, luncheon carried to picnics, three-year-olds that cry led out of meeting, . . . birch bark got, the horse taken around to the stable, borrowed things sent home—and all with no charge for time.—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Legal Advantages

It is not honorable to take a mere legal advantage when it happens to be contrary to justice.—Thomas Jefferson.

History as Record of Genius

The first asset which a nation possesses is its capacity for producing genius—greater than the possession of a fertile soil of mineral wealth, or of opportunity for commerce; as great as the assets of industry and honesty in its people. The history of nations is mostly the history of their men of genius, great and small; and there are nations which, possessing no men of genius, have taken no part in the history of the world for ages. This leads us to ask, what is greatness? It is in the first place knowledge of what is really great. The able man can do things; but the great man can first select what is best to be done. The first may be great in small things, says Science Progress (London), but the second is great in great things. The youth in search of the work for his lifetime will select it according to the degree of his mental ability. If this is very low he will seek only pleasure; if it is higher, he will seek for wealth or fame or both, and chiefly for himself; if it is still higher, he will work for his country; if it is very high, he will seek to confer great benefits on mankind in general, regardless of himself.

Going Forward

The struggle to find what is best, and the determination to pursue that course to the end, is the record of every man's life. It is well that history and literature portray great characters and record their struggles. What man has done, I can do!—is the watchword of the boy who is surely going forward.—Good Housekeeping.

VOLTAIRE'S ENGLISH NOTE BOOK

IN THE English Review for February there appears an "English Note Book of Voltaire." It is apparently the commonplace book which has long been known to exist, which was in the possession of a famous English bookseller only a few years ago and which then disappeared, but has now turned up in St. Petersburg. Voltaire was in England from 1726 to 1729, says an editorial in the Daily News and Leader (London), and as this notebook in spite of occasional oddities of phrasing and grammar shows, he acquired a very considerable mastery, and among foreigners of that time a very rare mastery of the English tongue. As is now pretty generally recognized, eighteenth century French thought, which was to become in a measure the thought of the world, drew largely its characteristic ideas and no little of its temper and direction from English thought and practice.

Voltaire, one of the foremost of these French teachers of the world, during the three years of his English residence, was taking full advantage of his proximity to the fountain head, and in his notebook we can see his eager, attentive eye, his universal curiosity, as well as his satirical wit busily accumulating material for a memorable use. The jottings in this short manuscript cover history, natural philosophy, contemporary personalities, politics, and, above all, religion. One of the sentences sums up

a good deal of Voltaire's religious philosophy:

"Nature, purity, perspicuity, simplicity never walk in the clouds; they are obvious to all capacities and where they are not evident they don't exist."

This note book may reveal no new thoughts of Voltaire, but it lengthens the genealogy of some, and it is very good reading for its own sake.

Art Poster Advertising

A new phase in artistic advertising is created by a notable series of lithograph posters that now adorn the stations of the London underground railways. There are eight pictures by a group of eminent artists, who have formed themselves into a body known as the Senefelder Club—named after the Munich artist who invented the process of lithography in 1796. The posters and artists are: "Docks," Frank Brangwyn; "Chiswick Mall," Ernest Jackson; "Charing Cross," Kerr-Lawson; "Charing Cross Underground," Joseph Pennell; "The Theater," A. R. Barker; "Football Crowd," Spencer Fryse; "The Dance," A. S. Hartrick; "Countryside," Harry Becker.

An official of the underground stated, according to the London Daily Chronicle, that the company had been approached by the club through an intermediary, and had agreed to acquire posters by the group. "The artists were given a free hand absolutely," he said, "and although the posters may not bring us fresh customers, they do serve to keep the underground strikingly before the public." It is expected that the new posters published by the underground railways and bus combine this year will total over 80. One of the biggest so far is the recently published study of "Workers," by Spencer Fryse, which measures 60x40 inches.

Recipe for Education

To . . . patience add a little wisdom, carefully strained through profitable experience. Pour in a brimming measure of the milk of human kindness, and season well with the salt of common sense. Boil gently over a friendly fire made of fine enthusiasms, stirring constantly with just discipline. When it has boiled long enough to be thoroughly blended, transmute it by wise teaching to the eager mind of a restless boy and set away to cool. Tomorrow he will greet you an educated man.—Edwin Osgood Grover.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, March 26, 1914

Attorney-General Is Servant of the Law

MUCH of the criticism of the Wilson administration's activity in pursuit of the railroads, the mass of it indeed, seems to miss the fact that the executive power is exercised in the discharge of a duty laid upon it by acts of Congress. Resentment by railroad officials, denunciation by business men, rebuke by the newspapers are visited upon the attorney-general who institutes proceedings looking to the dissolution of combinations that became illegal when the antitrust laws were made applicable to the railroads, a distinct extension beyond the original intent. It is not new that the officer of the law, in simple performance of duty, is regarded as responsible for the law itself; but such an unthinking misconception would hardly be expected to have place in the thought of the men and journals that assume to discuss the tendencies of government with any seriousness.

The notion that some discretion lies in the attorney-general's office is stimulated by the long parleying in such a case as that of the New England railroads, where at last an agreement has been reached that takes the place of a settlement in the courts. In ordinary actions the discretion of the prosecuting officer is familiar and it might be supposed that the exercise of it in the new field would be recognized as not at all a seeking to annoy but a clear seeking to avoid the extremity of annoyance in the form of a suit. The prominence into which the attorney-general has come in these negotiations would have taken another form had he proceeded in an unflinching performance of the duty of his office; but can it be thought that the more extreme course, with no exercise of discretion in the direction of arranging for a compliance with the law, would have been more satisfactory or would have better served the public's interest?

The question is not avoided but rather emphasized as to the wisdom of including the railroads in the field of the antitrust law. Three administrations have had the duty of dealing with them there and the conclusion is by no means made clear that the people have been the gainers. If experience has not yet made certain the advisability or non-advisability of dealing with the transportation problem on the basis of the anti-trust laws the results of such extralegal arrangements as that now made for the New Haven road will be watched for evidence.

If there be need of a change in process of handling railway abuses it is obviously not to be sought in having the law officers of the national government avoid their duty; it may better come through congressional action in repeal of the law that applies the anti-monopoly rule to the railroads. Nullification is not a justifiable method of disposing of a statute, and the attorney-general would have been exposed to another and better grounded criticism if he had resorted to it. The request that Congress recede is rarely heard, but whatever worth there is in the protest against what is called government interference must be tested there.

WHEN one reads in a Texas newspaper, as one may in the Dallas News, that the Texas prairie is a flower garden of delight, with ravines for natural vineyards and plummeries, and a blooming mound here and there from which to behold the spring winds roll far over the world of dandelions, buttercups, campanula, rotundifolias, daisies and bluebonnets, one need have no misgivings regarding the survival of poetry in this republic.

Future Postal Middlemen Selected

POSTMASTERS in the United States service hereafter will have less time for politics, storekeeping and similar side issues than has been at the disposal of their predecessors in rural districts. The nation is getting ready to work them harder, and also, let us hope, pay them better. What with many of them has been an avocation, must now become a vocation. The government hitherto has been content with efficient handling of circulars, letters, newspapers and periodicals. Hereafter, if current experiments work out to their logical conclusion, the village or town postmaster will be the local express agent, the middleman between the farmer producer and the city consumer, and the nation's representative in solving the "cost of living problem" on cooperative lines.

First intimations of this came some years ago, when the rural delivery system was made operative. More recently the parcel post began its transforming work, with results that already visibly have modified conditions of retail merchandizing between urban producers and rural consumers. Now comes the order of the postmaster-general, providing for experiment in a selected list of ten urban offices with the parcel post system serving directly as a medium of exchange between rural producers of foodstuffs and city buyers, the city post-office obtaining and making public for purchasers lists of farmers who wish to sell butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and fruit without recourse to middlemen. Of course this involves added labor and responsibility for the rural as well as the urban postmaster, and in the course of time he must be suitably paid for it.

The tentative aspect of this latest order of the head of the postal service deserves commendation. It puts responsibility for its successful working upon a public that is clamoring for reduction of its provender budget, convinced that too large a percentage of toll is now paid to marketmen, grocers and the like. If there is no adequate response to the government's effort to aid consumers in cities as representative as Boston and Baltimore, Atlanta and Detroit, Lynn and La Crosse, then it may be inferred naturally that the time is not ripe for wholesale extension of the plan.

An interesting issue of law and ethics is raised by the new program. If postoffices are to serve as advertising agencies for eggs, butter, poultry and similar foodstuffs, why not for all other vendable products?

New connections between New York and New Jersey by bridge and tunnel it is estimated will cost for the former \$42,000,000 and for the latter \$11,000,000. Both sides of the Hudson seem to be equally desirous of these improvements and equally willing to share the expense. Of course, this is the kind of sentiment that is constantly justifying the application of the term "greater" to New York.

Federal Censorship of Show Films

ARGUMENTS have been heard before the committee on education of the United States House of Representatives in favor of a federal board of censorship of motion pictures to take the place of the present voluntary censors of films used in the production of photo-plays. The international reform bureau and other uplift agencies are active in this matter. To understand the existing situation it is necessary to go back a few years. In 1910 Chicago and New York stood foremost among the great cities of the country in the matter of exercising a censorship over motion pictures. In Chicago the censorship was in the hands of the police. In New York a national board of censorship, established under the auspices of the People's Institute and composed of representatives of various civic bodies, undertook to exercise country-wide supervision over the motion picture film output. This is purely a voluntary body, but it was not long in existence before it received the cooperation of most of the larger manufacturers. Shortly after the national board went into operation a decided improvement became noticeable in the character of the picture shows.

The board continued its work in 1911, and at the end of that year it was said that 99 per cent of all motion pictures produced for the American market were authoritatively passed upon by the body. Previous to this time, however, several states and cities had established local boards. Included in these were the Chicago board, the Detroit board and the Massachusetts state police and Boston and New York license bureaus. Local boards increased in number in 1912 and 1913, the so-called national board continuing its activities, and, it is generally conceded, increasing its influence for good. Among other things, it published last year a "model ordinance" for motion picture shows, which provided, among other things, that places of commercial amusement should be licensed not primarily for revenue but for control; that the place rather than the owner should be licensed so that the revoking of a license might not be circumvented by transfer to a business associate, and that some form of general inspection be provided.

The latter clause would seem to give additional force to the claims put forward by the advocates of federal censorship. Although admitting that the so-called national board and the various local boards have in the main raised the picture-show standard during the last four or five years, there are frequent and glaring violations and evasions of their censorship. The present system is weak in that it provides for voluntary censors, and in respect to the division of responsibility between the national and local boards and between public and private agencies. A step that would make for centralization, compactness and fixed responsibility, whether under state or federal auspices, would be welcomed, we are sure, by the public. It should be welcomed by all respectable film producers and motion picture houses.

Senate Attitude on Equal Suffrage

IN despatches covering the result of the vote in the United States Senate providing for the submission of a woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution, prominence is given to the fact that leaders of the equal suffrage movement are by no means cast down by defeat. From an entirely impartial point of view it can be said that there is no reason why they should be. The truth is that, taking all things into consideration and regarding the situation in its wider aspects, the so-called defeat was practically a victory; more than this, it was the culminating triumph of a series. Within a few brief months woman suffrage has crossed the Mississippi on its eastward course; it has presumed to change its base from the state to the nation; it has addressed itself to federal rather than to local and state authorities; it has entered the White House, it has successfully invaded the Capitol; it has demanded and received Congress committee hearings; it has defied and borne down opposition that would keep it out of the Senate, that would refuse it parliamentary discussion, that would deny it a test of strength.

The mere fact that it was permitted to go this far is sufficient to justify the claim of victory, but it went farther: it compelled a showing of hands on the part of the most dignified and conservative legislative body in this republic—a thing undisguisedly repugnant to many in the Senate chamber—and to designate this otherwise than as a triumph would be to estimate it too lightly.

It is impossible to say whether this is the beginning of the end or the end of the beginning. The best that can be done is to place as nearly as possible a just valuation upon accomplishments up to this time. As we view the facts, equal suffrage has not been weakened by the repulse it has received from the Senate; rather would we say that it has been strengthened.

THE University of California, it is reported, will teach cooking by mail. There will be no objection to the method in the United States if only the teaching shall be general and thorough.

ALBANIA, which when the Balkan alliance was formed was no more than a geographical expression, has become a national entity. So little did the parties to that alliance anticipate the collapse of the Ottoman empire that they made no arrangement with respect to Albania. Even if they had it would have made little difference, for neither Austria nor Italy were in any mood to surrender either to Greece or Serbia a country they regarded of such immense strategical importance to themselves. What has happened is what always happens when two great powers are unable to enforce their claims for their own aggrandizement—another tiny nation has been added to the European family. The 1,500,000 Albanians, who would only populate a district of London or New York, have become the state of Albania.

The Prince of Wied, who has been named the Mpret, or ruler, of the country, has arrived at Durazzo and the title, which is a corruption of the Latin "imperator," carries the imagination back to the days when Durazzo itself was known as Dyrrhachium. The town was a foundation of the Corcyraeans, and the disputes between them and the people of Corinth constituted one of the causes which led to the Peloponnesian war. In the heyday of the Roman empire it was the landing place for those who sailed from Brundisium with the intention of landing in Asia Minor, and from it the via Egnatia led to Constantinople and the east. In this way began its connection with the kingdom of Italy, and the mysterious Albanian people still bear signs of the blood relationship claimed with them by the Italians of today on the ground that they are the descendants of the colony planted in the port by the Emperor Augustus.

Durazzo itself ceased, centuries ago, to be a place of the remotest importance. It will be the task of the new Prince to build up its trade and to renew the glories of the past. The task will not be an easy one. The political economy of the Albanian may be summed up in a pious determination to pay no taxes. Abdul Hamid discovered that in the years that are passed, and to some extent compounded with the tribes in consideration of the advantages of the country as a recruiting ground. The creed, however, of the Albanian soldier is loot. He fights for loot, and when the battle is over, to the consternation of his general he disappears to secure his loot. The Turks discovered this during the miserable Thracian campaign in the old Greek war, and it was well for Edhem Pasha that after the march across the plains of Thessaly there was no fight left in the Greeks of that day. The Greek army which collapsed before Edhem is a very different thing to the Greek army which marched a few months ago in triumph to Salonika, and not the least of the difficulties with which the new Mpret will be faced will be that of consolidating his kingdom and of pacifying the Epirotes in the south.

WITH all due respect to the democratic views of Senator Owen, while popular representation in government is a right that should never be abridged, responsibility for government is something that should not be too widely diffused.

THERE is a certain irony in having a bishop share in "dedicating" a battleship as a messenger of peace. But of course, in so far as navies are marine police forces, used often for preservation of law and order when barbarism reasserts itself in lands only partly civilized, the episcopal act is justified. Were navies only so used, the "pacifist" movement would hardly take on its present international proportions. A more consistent and easily explainable incident of ecclesiastical participation in contemporary affairs is to be found in the formal vote of appreciation just passed by officials of the federal council of thirty of the Protestant denominations, in which they indorse what they term the "spirit of Christian diplomacy" with which President Wilson has infused the foreign policy of the United States during his administration. If this indorsement of these officials is at all representative of their constituencies—and we believe it is—then it is natural to assume that the President will be braced for continuance of his policy of patience in dealing with Mexico and honor in dealing with Great Britain and the nations she represents in her protest against the Panama tolls.

Any one conversant with the history of the United States war between the North and the South, and the goings and comings of callers at the White House during that period of strife, knows that President Lincoln placed high value upon the visits of delegations from the churches. To them he disclosed his hopes and beliefs. From them he gained confidence to bear his official responsibilities and knowledge as to how his conduct was appraised by elements of the population that no wise executive could safely ignore.

Ethical ideals of statesmen are so assailed today by the economic and commercial ambitions of nations that a national leader is fortunate who receives outspoken commendation by a host of citizens who believe with him that what they term "Christian diplomacy" involves no essential contradiction of terms, calls for no surrender of patriotism, and furnishes no just cause for ironical laughter or cynical smiles.

ARTICLES on gardening now appearing frequently in the household page of the Monitor deserve better than to be classed or accepted as ordinary springtime hints to amateurs. They offer information of value alike to the floriculturist and to the person who draws pleasure from the achievements of that most useful member of society. Especially timely was the recent article on color schemes in flower gardening. Two elementary problems have about equally divided the thought of those who, in late years, have been encouraging the beautification of yards and vacant places in towns and cities. The first of these has had to do with the enlistment of popular interest in the movement; this accomplished, the second has had to do with the direction of popular taste and effort so that, combined, they would conduce toward harmonious results.

The mere planting of bulbs or seeds or slips may result in a rich and satisfying display of color at the beginning, but if the planting has been done without knowledge as to the development of the stems and blossoms, or their period of development, or the succession of development, some unhappy results are likely to ensue before the season is far advanced. Those who are truly fond of flowers, like those who are interested in musical notes, have frequent occasion for regret that more pains are not taken with arrangement than with display, and it is refreshing, as well as educational, to be told that it is by no means essential or desirable that every square inch of soil should be made to shout color all the time or to struggle for color mastery with its neighbors. "Each variety or species," we are told, "should have its time for appearing, playing its part and disappearing, and these times should fit in with the appearances and disappearances of other blooms so that there will be a constant succession of actors in the garden drama."

This is the art of the thing, and it seems to us that in connection with the efforts making far and near to interest minors and adults in flower planting—at a time when the public schools, the women's clubs, and almost innumerable neighborhood improvement associations have the matter seriously in hand—too much stress cannot be laid upon this counsel that the interest and enthusiasm awakened may not degenerate into indifference. The ragged and inharmonious flower bed is not inspiring; it appeals to many as a certificate of time unwisely spent. A way of avoiding it may be found in the widespread diffusion of just such instruction as that which Monitor readers are receiving from the articles referred to.

IF BERRY growers throughout the United States are to unite in giving good measure this year, this should mean a general revolution in the style of boxes and baskets. However, the most important thing is that it indicates a general revolution in the style of thought.

The Diplomacy of Peace

Color Schemes in Gardening

Albania Is Now a National Entity